

[Sri P. Ramamuthi]

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We were also told that we were living in a democratic set-up. In a democratic set up we naturally expected that at least we, the Members of this House, would be taken into confidence, and informed as to what discussion took place in the Development Council, with regard to the basis of the future plan and the decisions arrived at at that meeting. I am sure that they could not have come to any definite conclusions and that at least the tentative conclusions that they might have come to or the nature of the discussion would be disclosed to this House so that at the next meeting of the Development Council when Ministers from our State go there to attend that meeting, they would be fortified with the opinion of this House. Unfortunately no such attempt has been made by this Government. All that we are told in this Address is that we are living in a democratic set-up. In regard to the First Five-Year Plan itself, we have not been taken into confidence and told what was really achieved under that Plan. There were certain assumptions underlying that Plan. Have these assumptions proved correct or proved wrong? What is the experience of the Government in the implementation of that Plan during the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ years? We are only told that by March next, we will be at the beginning of the fifth year of the Plan, that is the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. Without trying to understand what exactly has been our experience over the past $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan we are going to plan for the second five years.

“ Sir, the concept of planning as one can see from this Address is only the programme of investment on certain public works programmes. Beyond that there is nothing else. After all what is it that is stated in the Address? It is that Government are considering what schemes should be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. What are these schemes which the Government of Madras are considering? They are only certain public works programmes, laying of roads, construction of buildings and some irrigation and electricity projects. But does all this amount to planning? Do the Government have a real conception of what planning is? Are these the only questions on which we have to focus our attention at a time when there is so much of talk about the Second Five-Year Plan? Therefore it is I would like to spend some time now dealing with this matter even though I would like the Hon. Ministers and the House to agree to a full-dress debate on the fundamentals of the First Five-Year Plan and the future Plan that is to be drawn up, on the assumptions of the First Five-Year Plan, the success achieved by the implementation of that Plan and the principles that must underlie the Second Five-Year Plan. I would like to demand that four or five days be set apart to discuss this matter thoroughly so that the entire House may collectively think about these questions. Government should think of these problems not from the point of view of party or partisan advantages but understand them as concerning vitally all sections of the people of this country and of this State. If the Second Five-Year Plan is to go the way of the First Five-Year Plan, things will be extremely difficult. Let us all put our heads together. Let

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there be real democracy, democracy in the real sense of the term and then let us think of what ought to be done about all these plans. I do not know whether it is possible in this session to have such a detailed debate on this subject. I would very much like that this takes place in this session itself. I do not know whether the Leader of the House would find it convenient to allot two days, or three days or even four days in this session itself for the discussion of this subject, because the issue does not brook any delay."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I suppose, means this sitting . . . "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yes, in this sitting itself.

" Having said this, I would like to take up some of the questions connected with the First Five-Year Plan. After all the Planning Commission has come forward with a progress report and that report contains very valuable information. As a matter of fact, it is surprising to know that we Members of this Assembly here have not been supplied with a copy of that report, probably because the Government think we are not much interested; at any rate, that is the type of democracy that we are living under. A report is published by the Planning Commission and Members of this Assembly are not supplied with a copy of that report! Let us leave it at that and see what has been achieved. So much was made about the First Five-Year Plan and we see advertisement coming about the Second Five-Year Plan. It is said that it is going to cost us about 5,500 crores of rupees—3,500 crores of rupees in the Government sector and 2,000 crores of rupees in private sector. That is the propaganda that is carried on in the daily press. But let us see what the First Five-Year Plan itself has done. I will go through only certain broad issues. On the question facing the entire country and the people of this country, on the great question of unemployment, what is it that our Planners, our wiseacres, have got to say? Here it is: These developments have not been without their drawbacks. The low tempo of the plan and the bearish tendencies generated in the process of a change-over from a sellers' to a buyers' market have reacted adversely on employment, especially in the urban areas. This is all written for the common people. The only difficulty is that the common people cannot understand the thing itself. Why is it they are unemployed in this country? Is it because there was a change-over from the sellers' market to the buyers' market? What will the common people of this country understand from these buyers' and sellers' markets? What do they understand about all these problems? After all what does that boil down to? It boils down to this. There has been a greater amount of production in regard to consumer goods inside the country. Cloth production has increased to 5,000 million yards. There has been a certain amount of increase in food production. There is, therefore, no sellers' market in the sense that the seller can dictate the prices to the buyers. But to-day the buyers are not in a position to dictate prices. Whether the statement made in the report has any

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correspondence to reality or not is a different matter. It is what they say. Whether the buyers to-day are in a position to dictate prices in respect of consumer goods is entirely a different matter. If we take the prices of consumer goods with reference to cost of production, etc., the prices have not yet come down. The sellers still continue to dictate prices to the buyers. The buyers are not in a position to dictate prices to the sellers. Leave that alone. Having said that, what do they say when there is a shortage of production? They say, we must increase production but when production is increased, they say that from a sellers' market, it has become a buyers' market and, therefore, there is unemployment. One cannot understand the logic of this economics: 'If we produce more, there will be unemployment and if we do not produce more, there will be starvation'. What is the way out? This is the wonderful opinion that our wise Planners have given to us in regard to the growing unemployment problem in our country. Yet what do they say? They say that everything is going on wonderfully well and according to their Plan, production has improved. Of course, production has certainly improved. For example, food production has certainly improved. This year the increase in food production is about 11.2 million tons as against the targeted figure of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million tons during the entire period of the Five-Year Plan, and the Planners want to take credit for it. At any rate, so far as the hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Bench are concerned, they would like to take credit for what they have done as a result of the Plan. But can they say that this has been achieved as a result of what the Government have done? Absolutely not. On the other hand, the Planners themselves very clearly state in their wonderful report about the production and area under foodgrains as follows:—

'The largest increase in production has occurred in the north-west region which accounts for 3.8 million tons or 33.5 per cent of the total additional production of foodgrains in 1953-54.'

Rajasthan alone shows an increase of 2.4 million tons. They further point out—

'The increased production is mainly due to a sharp rise of 7.2 million acres in the area under foodgrains. A part of the increase is not a real increase at all but is simply due to improved statistical coverage since 1949-50.'

So, according to the statistics, there is an increase in food production. That increase is not a real increase. It is just a statistical increase, a fictitious increase. But the Planners would say that there is an increase of 11.2 million tons in food production. I cannot understand the meaning of it. Again, the Planning Commission point out,

'But most of it is due to ample and timely rains at the sowing season enabling large areas, which otherwise would have been utilized for raising fodder or would have remained fallow, to be sown with food-crops.'

So, as far as the north-west region is concerned, most of the increase is due either to better coverage of statistics or to ample rains. So also with regard to the Punjab. With regard to West

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Bengal, they say it is due to rains at the appropriate time. Similar is the case with regard to other States. Sir, there is also this very significant statement :

• While a number of States like Rajasthan, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh with low rate of expenditure on agricultural development recorded large increases in foodgrains production, States like Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, where schemes of agricultural development have been progressing satisfactorily, have shown only small increases over the base year.

This is the wonderful thing. So as a result of improved agricultural facilities provided by the Government, no big increase in food production has taken place. Yet our Government will claim that this is all due to their wonderful Five-Year Plan and not due to the rains. That is the position in which we are to-day. (Interruption.) Unfortunately, for the Government, the Planning Commission office often-times contains intellectuals who are not altogether dishonest. Therefore, what happens is that sometimes they also give out facts. As the Planning Commission have stated, the increase in food production is due entirely to good rains that have come during the last two years. There is no reason for us to be complacent about the whole situation. To be precise. I would like to point out that no complacency on this score can ever be had on our side because if the rains fail, again we will be in difficulties in the matter of food. Thank God, our Governor also has said, in his Address, that this year rains have been good and there has been an increase in food production. What about the future? Even this very year the rainy season is not very promising. As stated in the Governor's Address, the north-east monsoon has started in time and a few more showers, well spread over the districts, are needed before we can declare the season favourable. Therefore, we are not out of the woods as far as food production is concerned. Anyway, let us hope that things will improve in the next few weeks so that we may not once again be thrown on the lap of famine disasters.

“ Then, take the main question of industries in our country. Our own State has also got to take it up very shortly. Now, in the period of the present Five-Year Plan, what is the industrial improvement that has taken place in our country? What is the improvement in industrial production that has taken place in our State? It was pointed out that industrial production had gone up now as compared with the year 1946. But in what way has the improvement in industries been registered? Is there any improvement registered in certain basic industries? There has been improvement only in some consumer goods industries. That is the major question that faces our State and our entire country. If we look at the figures we will find that production has increased in respect of cloth. Production has increased in respect of cement because of the development works that are being undertaken. But if we take certain basic industries like steel, we will find that production has not increased. Even if we take, for example, a simple industry like the textile machinery, there is only one factory at Coimbatore, the Textile Tools Factory, which supplies machines to the textile mills that are there. So, actually production has consistently fallen compared to the year 1951.

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“Take, for example, the power-driven pumps. Production has consistently fallen. It is stated in the Planning Commission Report itself that ‘the actual production, however, fell steeply from about 45,900 pumps in 1951–52 to 25,140 in 1952–53 mainly due to heavy imports’. Though there are indigenous industries in this field, as a result of competition from foreign firms, the production of these pumps has fallen. Unfortunately, we have got a Government which are not able to take or do not take any action to prevent this heavy import of pumps from foreign countries and see that our own indigenous production increases so that we can partly solve the unemployment problem and partly encourage our own industries.

“Now, let us take diesel engines. Diesel engines are very necessary for our agricultural production. The actual production however, fell from 7,263 engines in 1951–52 to 2,909 in 1952–53, a fall of nearly 5,000, a fall of nearly 70 per cent. Why does it fall? Again, it is due to the fact that there has been a heavy import and competition from foreign countries and, therefore, our indigenous industry of diesel engines are not able to stand up to this competition. This is what is stated in the Planning Commission's Report.

“Take the machine-tool industry. Machine tools are absolutely necessary. We are talking of industrialising our country and there cannot be any real industrialization unless the machine-tool industry increases its output. What exactly does the Planning Commission say regarding this industry? They say—

‘The actual production has remained more or less stationary and was valued at about Rs. 45.2 lakhs in 1951–52, Rs. 43.5 lakhs in 1952–53 and Rs. 44.9 lakhs in 1953–54.’

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“As far as the major industries which make machines are concerned, they are not making good progress and production has been going down. Let us, for example, take the manufacture of cotton textile machinery. The principal items are manufacture of carding engines, looms, and spinning ring frames. With regard to the manufacture of carding engines, the actual production is far lagging behind the target. With regard to the manufacture of looms, the production has again fallen from 2,166 looms in 1951–52 to 1,340 in 1953–54. In all our basic industries producing machinery, production has been consistently falling. Yet, we are told by the Planning Commission that we are getting on wonderfully well, with regard to our plans of industrialization.

“As far as our State is concerned, there is only one industry which is worth mentioning, i.e., the match industry. The Planning Commission states in its report: ‘Despite a fall in the total number of factories from 202 in 1950 to 147 in 1953, which mainly took place in the sector of “C” class units, the capacity of the industry has more or less remained the same due to an increase in the productive capacity of some of the “B” class factories.’ What are the factories that have gone out of existence? It is the ‘C’ class factories that have gone out of existence and all these ‘C’ class factories were located in the South—in the district of

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Malabar, in Sathur and other places. Production has not fallen because of the increase in the productive capacity of 'B' class factories like the Wimco. What have our Government done in this matter? Again and again, our Ministers have been telling us that they are the followers of Gandhian principles and that they are believing in development of village industries, etc. What have our Central Government and the Planning Commission done in regard to the encouragement of such small industries as match-making industry? The Planning Commission in its report states that out of the Central provision of 15 crores of rupees for the development of cottage and small-scale industries, the total expenditure during the period 1951-1953 hardly amounts to a crore of rupees. Though during the entire period of three years less than a crore of rupees has been spent, still we are told that the Government and the Planning Commission are very much interested in the development of cottage and small-scale industries, and in 'Labour Intensive Schemes'. We are also told from time to time that the problem of unemployment could be solved only by developing cottage industries and small-scale industries. Day after day, the Government have been telling us that the major question with which they are concerned is the problem of unemployment and that they are taking all steps to solve it. But actually, what do we find? Take our own State. Although we are told that capital is shy and that there is lack of capital formation, still the industrialists are making huge profits. Take our tea industry. I quote figures from the statements furnished by the Official Committee of Planters to the Select Committee on the Agricultural Income-tax Bill. The price of tea which was Rs. 1-9-6 in January 1954 rose to Rs. 2-2-7 in August 1954 and to-day it is Rs. 3-13-6. The price has thus increased by 45 per cent. Again, Sir, in London, tea was sold at 6 shillings 8 pence in the third week of October as against 3 shillings 9 pence a year ago—an increase by 90 per cent. This is how, Sir, our tea industries are making profits. Messrs. Peirce Leslie control about 34,384 acres under tea out of a total of 83,000 acres under tea in our State. This is a British firm and this firm has cornered nearly 50 per cent of the profits made during the last three or four years. Even though their profits have gone up, the workers have not been benefited to any extent. I will give the figures of profits made by some of the companies—

Messrs. Chembra Peak Estates Co. have made—

in 1951 a profit of Rs. 1,27,227,
in 1952 a profit of Rs. 2,44,904, and
in 1954 a profit of Rs. 3,04,641.

on a capital of Rs. 3,73,360 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 9,33,400.

“Take another estate—the Sevamalai Estate. The capital invested was Rs. 49,206 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 3,60,780. In 1950-51 they made a profit of Rs. 1,05,877, in 1951-52 a profit of Rs. 2,11,155 and in 1952-53 a profit of Rs. 2,06,217.

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“ Let us consider the figures of profits of another estate—the Stanmore Estate. The capital invested is £1,20,000 which was subsequently increased to £1,40,000. Prior to Independence they were making a profit of £45,000. But what is their profit now? It is here—

Year.						Profit. £
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	51,332
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,421
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,195
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	69,344
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,793

They have declared a dividend of 25 per cent, 87½ per cent, 161-2/3 per cent, 72½ per cent, and 62½ per cent.

“ These estate-holders are making merry with our country.

“ Let us take some other industries. Let us take the cement industry. Messrs. India Cements managed by Messrs. Harvey & Co., and Mr. Sankaralingam Ayyar made a profit of Rs. 17,94,081 in 1951-52 as against a profit of Rs. 8,29,802 in 1950-51. The wages of the workers which amounted to Rs. 7,76,712 in 1950-51 went up to Rs. 9,80,627—an increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs. On the other hand, the Managing Agents' commission which was Rs. 8,29,802 in 1950-51 came to Rs. 9,80,627 in 1951-52. Let us examine the figures of profits of another company—the A.C.C. Company. During the British regime, their profits amounted to Rs. 75,61,409. Their profits during 1950-51 came to Rs. 1,92,97,976. In spite of the increase in the amount of dearness allowance paid, still the wage bill of the workers has not gone up appreciably.

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“ Let us take some of our own industrialists here in Madras. Let us just take, for example, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, our wonderful gentlemen here. There was a profit for them in 1952, of a sum of Rs. 28,94,000 and in 1953 it was Rs. 94,17,000. Let us again take the Harvey Group of Mills. Their profit in 1952 was Rs. 81,69,000 and in 1953 it was Rs. 94,14,000. As for the Mettur Industries, their profit in 1952-53 was Rs. 26,72,000 and in 1953-54, Rs. 94,14,000. As regards Parry & Co., Ltd., their profit in 1951 was Rs. 40,36,000. Well, I do not want to go into further details of other companies. This is the way the Plan has been working. No doubt, our Governments would say that it has been a Plan in the interests of the people. But the actual results show that it was in the interests of the big monopolists, be they Indian or British. These people had the run of the country before Independence and they still continue to have the run. Some feel to-day that they can make even greater profits than they made during the earlier periods. The answer of our Hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission with regard to these things is ‘ Capital Formation ’.

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“ I have dealt with these only for this purpose, namely, to show how exactly the monopolist section has been controlling every industry and the entire economy of the country and has been making merry with this Five-Year Plan. But as far as the people are concerned, well, the profits are increasing, production is increasing, but the total complement of the working class goes on falling. The total number of workers in Harvey's has fallen and in some other industry it has gone down from 14,000 to 11,000, i.e., 3,000 workers less and still there is more production and more profits. This is the way in which the Plan is working. If you ask anything, they will say ‘ the working class has to sacrifice, the peasantry has to sacrifice; if you do not sacrifice, there will be no capital formation ’. But let us see the other side. The Planning Commission says in spite of their anticipation that during the two years 1952-53 there will be capital investment from the private sector to the tune of Rs. 55 crores per year, the actual investment has been of the order of Rs. 22 crores per year, i.e., 44 crores in two years. Then they appointed the Shroff Committee to go into the entire question. In spite of the fact that there had been huge profits, the industrialists and financiers refused to invest and they said, we must have the complete run of the country; we must have the right to close down our industries and dispense with the working class force, etc. Unless the Government guarantee all these things, we will not be in a position to invest ’. So far as the Governments are concerned, they will give them more and more concessions. But if the workers fight, they will be told ‘ you have to suffer ’. If the Bank Employees talk about their case and the award, they would say it is all Communist instigation. But who asked Mr. Giri to resign? Was it the Communists who asked the Hon. V. V. Giri to resign from the Government of India?

“ It is not the policy of the Government of India alone. It is the policy of the Government of Madras and the policy of every Government. So, the monopolists continue to dictate the policy of the Governments.

“ Thus, in spite of the huge profits the Tea Plantation magnates have been making all these years, they refuse to give to workers bonus, unemployment allowance, increased wages, etc. And here is an Industrial Court which refuses to go into the profit figures of these magnates. It says that the ‘ workers have got to prove that they have made profits, for the managements have refused to produce their accounts before the Court. We cannot help it, you have got to prove that the managements have made profits.’ Wonderful attitude the Court takes! After knowing full well that they have made tremendous profits, fabulous profits—the price of tea has risen by nearly 100 per cent—the Government of Madras could not interfere in the matter. So, when it comes to interfering with an award in favour of the workers, the Government says ‘ No ’. They say, ‘ how can we do that? ’ But when the award of a Court is against the workers and in favour of the

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business magnates, well the Government of India, the Government of Madras and other Governments have no objection to interfere.

“ Taking another example, here was a Tramway Company and it was closed down against the law of the land. There was a case in the Court. The Court found that the management had committed something wrong under the law. The matter went to a Tribunal. The Tribunal stated that so far as the workers were concerned, they must be paid a gratuity, an unemployment allowance and for paying gratuity, etc., they said 50 per cent of the Reserves must be separately set apart. That was the award of the Industrial Tribunal. Well, the management went in appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The management did not get a stay order. Therefore, the lower Court award was still pending. But the management refused to pay that money and the Official Receiver refused to pay the money to the workers. The Madras Government have power to see to it that the money is paid to the workers, because it is an award of the Court. Nonetheless, in spite of the fact that the matter has been pending for nearly two years, the Madras Government would not move. Why? Because here it is a question of big magnates, big monopolists, against whom the award of the Industrial Tribunal has been given. We know that the Government of India have told the Labour Appellate Tribunal that if the 50 per cent of their Reserves is prevented from being exported from this country, the entire economy of this country will be upset. That is the understanding of the Government of India. And so far as the Madras Government are concerned, it would not honour the award of the Court in spite of the fact that the award continues to exist; it has not been set aside and no stay has been granted.

“ Again, there is another case here. There is the Simpson Group of establishments of which Sri Anantharamakrishnan is one of the Directors. Cases have been pending for some days, some months. I have got very wonderful things to say about them, but I am afraid I will not have time enough to cover all those things. However, I shall make a passing reference. All the office-bearers of the Union, excepting the President who is not a member of the staff, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary and Group Secretaries about seven people have all been dismissed. And on what ground? Here is the management which comes and says, ‘ somebody was assaulted some time somewhere ’ and the management have reason to believe that the workers were responsible for that assault. It is not necessary for them to prove it. If the management has ‘ reason to believe ’ that the Union Officials are responsible for an assault on somebody some time somewhere, it can take immediate action. The workers have been punished. I can quote instance after instance.

“ After all it is not a Union, the Government could see, led by the Communists. The Union President is Sri R. Venkataraman, the Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, a prominent Member of Parliament. What is the attitude that the

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Government have adopted towards this particular Union? Why is it they have not been able to intervene effectively against this management? They cannot. When it comes to a question of big monopolists, they would think hundred times before doing anything, before moving in the matter. I know—I am sorry the Labour Minister is not here—there was a discussion between the Hon. Labour Minister and Mr. Ladden and Sri Anantharamakrishnan, the Directors of Simpson Groups. These directors went back on the talks they had on a previous occasion, and they went back on the agreement. They refused to meet the Labour Union representatives. This is what has happened. In spite of everything, they would not take any steps against the management. This is what is happening.

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“The Governor's Address states in the beginning that law and order continue to be well-maintained. How have they been maintained? Take the instance of the Simpson & Co. itself. Daily a lorry-load of Policemen or about half a dozen Policemen are being stationed there. Day after day, Policemen are being sent there. But we would like to know for what purpose they are sent there. What is the big ‘galatta’ there? What has happened necessitating the stationing of Policemen there in order to protect the interests of these big businessmen? The Police will be there obviously for maintaining law and order. This is what is happening in place after place.

“With regard to the tackling of other problems, what is it that we are doing? For example, here is a question about which precious little has been said. Here is the question of agrarian indebtedness. What is the attitude of the Government towards that problem? They say, ‘This question is even now being canvassed. Arguments for and against the continuance of this particular Moratorium Act are being adduced by both the parties—by vested interests on the one side and by interested parties on both sides. The Government are still considering the whole question’. But we read in the papers that yesterday the Congress Party, the Party in power, met, discussed the matter and appointed a Committee for the purpose of going into the whole question. I would like to ask one question with regard to this matter. Five months have elapsed between the commencement of the present session and the close of the last session of the Assembly. We knew that this question was agitating the minds of the peasants. They wanted to know what exactly their position was going to be. Should not the Government have thought about these questions all these months. Instead of that, just at the time the session of the Assembly has commenced, they constitute a Committee of their own Party to examine what exactly can be done in the matter. This is the attitude taken by the present Government towards the problems facing the people. Leave alone that question. There are Members on this side also who feel that the Moratorium Act has not been doing good to the people. Such arguments are arguments advanced primarily by those people who are interested in the usurious money-lender. These are their usual stock-in-trade arguments. But what is it that we find in

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our State? I can quote chapter and verse from the Report of Sri B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu himself. During 1945-46 what was the debt position of our State? The amount of debt increased by Rs. 14 crores as compared with the figure for the year 1935. At the time when Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan estimated the agrarian indebtedness in our State, he pointed out that the figure stood at Rs. 195 crores. Even that figure increased to Rs. 206 crores by 1945. Sri B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu says—this is not my statement—‘We are in a position in which the big landlords have, no doubt, benefited to some extent and the middle landlords have also benefited to some extent as a result of the increase in prices during the War period. But if we take the common people—the poor landlords, the poor peasants, the waramdars and the agricultural labourers—we find that they have been hard hit and that their debt position has worsened during this period.’ This is a finding, not of the Communists, but of a Committee appointed by the Government of Madras themselves. Now, during the period from 1946 to 1953 has the debt position worsened or has it improved? Obviously, it has worsened and there is a terrible load of debt that the peasantry has got to bear. But what is the ameliorative measure that the Government are seriously thinking of so far as this question is concerned? Is it possible for them to see that something is done so that the peasantry is not burdened with this huge debt? Or, are they thinking of just a palliative? The measure passed last year was a palliative, it was a temporary measure for the purpose of seeing how exactly this problem of rural indebtedness could be solved. But during this entire year what is it that the Government has thought of with regard to the solution of this fundamental problem affecting our peasantry? They have done absolutely nothing in this respect. Now, we are told that something has got to be done. I would just ask a very simple question in this connexion. After all, in our State the peasants require for their agricultural operations just about twenty-five to thirty crores of rupees, at the most, annually. If this sum can be made available to our peasants, to our tillers of the soil—I am not talking only of landholders but am talking of the actual tillers of the soil including the peasant-proprietors and the tenants who do not own the land—during the ploughing or sowing season for the purpose of buying seeds and carrying on other agricultural operations, then they need not resort to borrowing at high rates of interest. Can the Government of Madras find this sum of about Rs. 30 crores year after year and see to it that this money is given to the actual tillers of the soil at the time of sowing and that it is recovered as soon as the crops are harvested?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“About Rs. 50 crores will be required for the purpose.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“If the Hon. Minister puts the figure at Rs. 50 crores, I do not mind. Can the Government of Madras find this sum of Rs. 50 crores? If the Government of India or the Congress Government are really very serious about solving the problem of rural indebtedness, is it a very difficult

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matter for them to find about Rs. 50 crores for being made available to each State annually for this purpose? They can find hundreds of crores of rupees for being given to capitalists without any interest. Rs. 10 crores can be given, for example, to the Tata's without any interest. But so far as the peasants are concerned, the Government cannot find any money to be given to them at low rates of interest, which can be recovered within eight months, at the most. What is the result of all this? The result is that the peasant gets into the clutches of the money-lender. Then, how will credit be available? People talk of capital formation. I would just like to ask why inside our country capital formation does not take place in the rural areas. How is it that the banks are not able to attract deposits when they open branches in the rural areas? The obvious answer is this. So long as the landlord or the money-lender has got the opportunity to lend his money to peasants, needy peasants, at rates of interest varying from 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to about 50 per cent, he will not invest that money in the bank. That money will be utilized only for the purpose of fleecing the poor peasantry and capital formation will never take place out of that money. This is what is happening in our countryside. How are the Government going to prevent that? Unless the Government themselves come forward to see to it that the peasants do not resort to this kind of borrowing, this problem of indebtedness can never be solved.

"Along with this question of indebtedness also arises the fundamental problem of land relations. Again and again, it has been stated that the Government of Madras have been considering the question of land reforms. Even this morning we were told that the Government were considering that question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How much time will the hon. the Leader of the Opposition take to finish his speech?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I shall require ten more minutes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then, we shall rise at about 1-10 p.m."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"From the time we came to this Assembly, again and again, this promise of introduction of land reforms has been made. But what has happened during all these years? Here is a Report of an officer appointed by the Government themselves to go into the entire question of land relations in the State. He was assisted by a staff of Government officials. He says, for example, in the Chingleput district the tenant's share in relation to the gross yield is 26 per cent in Madurantakam, 20 per cent in Ponneri and 27 per cent in Vedapalayam. Then, he says that, taking the whole district, the net tenant's share is about Rs. 33 per acre. These are the figures arrived at by a Government official himself. In the Tanjore district, on the basis of 33-1/3 per cent of waram, the net tenant's share per acre works out to the magnificent figure of Rs. 3 per annum. In Tirunelveli district, where similar conditions prevail, it is Rs. 26 per annum for the tenant. As far as Coimbatore, from which place our Hon. 1 p.m.

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the Minister for Finance comes, is concerned the figure relating to commercial crops has been given as 'minus' as tenants' share. Probably this may be due to the then prevailing prices. Whatever it is, it should be clearly understood that the peasants have also to live in this country along with others. Again and again they have to take lands under lease and again and again they have to borrow heavily. Thus from the year 1947 onwards, the lot of the peasants has been miserable and their position has been becoming worse day by day. On top of all these, they have to face acute indebtedness. How on earth can these poor people get out of these difficulties? The Government should immediately bring forward some legislation straightway saying that no tenant shall be evicted from his holding and that the tenants' share shall be increased from the existing rate by at least 50 per cent. This is the simple and immediate solution which should be adopted by the Government under the present circumstances. Let them first bring forward some such legislation immediately and they can go on with their enquiry business at leisure afterwards. The Government are not prepared to do any such thing. From the year 1946, they go on enquiring and enquiring. Committee after committee has been appointed to enquire into this matter. But nothing tangible has been done so far. Sir, after all we are for a Welfare State. How can we achieve this objective? At the present moment, where is it that we are leading to? The Government do not pursue the right policy for the solution of the various agrarian problems, or any other problem for the matter of that.

"Now, I come to the question of prices. It is said that the peasantry of our State has done wonderfully well. But, let us see what this Government have done with regard to the prices of commodities produced by our peasantry. The price of ground-nut has fallen by about 50 per cent, the price of pepper has fallen by nearly 75 per cent and the price of other commodities produced by the peasantry of our State has been gradually going down. Even though there have been good rains, the lot of the peasants has not improved. As far as the cultivation cost is concerned, the Government do not supply manure at cheap prices and do not make available other facilities also at a cheap cost. Take the consumer goods. The price of cloth has been going up in the past one year. In spite of all these, our Government refuses to take any step. The Government of India may refuse to take any action. But, are the Madras Government not agitated over these problems? Should not the Madras Government take the Members of the Legislature into confidence and devise ways and means to meet the situation? It is very necessary that the Madras Government must see to it that the Government of India moves in the matter. Then only our peasantry can be protected from the usurious money-lenders and from the agents of foreign monopolists. Take the tobacco industry. It is monopolised by foreign agents. Without taking concrete steps to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of this State, it is no use saying that the peasantry of this State has done wonderfully well and all that. If our Government fail to take early action in the matter to protect the

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peasants, things will take their own course. All that we can say is that we sympathise with the Government. But, as far as the people of our State are concerned, they along with the people in other parts of the country will certainly protest against the attitude of the Government towards them. Then the Government will begin to say that in order to maintain law and order such protests of people will have to be put down. That is what this Government will say, I know.

“ I would like to bring to the notice of this House one specific instance. It is a matter which vitally concerns us. The Hon. Chief Minister is not here. I only want to refer to the way in which propaganda is being carried on by him. Last August, he presided over a conference in Madurai. At that time there was a murder in one of the Mills in Madurai, viz., the Harvey Mills. One worker seems to have murdered another worker. From the platform of that conference, the Hon. Chief Minister is reported to have made an announcement. It was reported in daily papers and I have myself read a report in ‘ The Hindu ’. He is reported to have announced, ‘ a Communist has today murdered one of the workers ’. Is this the way in which a responsible person is to behave? I certainly expected at least a modicum of decorum and objectivity from a person who occupies the great position of Chief Ministership of this State. What are the facts? What has happened? Has he taken care to verify facts? When the matter was taken to Court, it was held that there was not a shadow of evidence to prove that the Communist party worker was in any way connected with the murder and that it was a private quarrel between one worker and another. That being the case, how can the Hon. Chief Minister say that the Communist has committed the murder? He had the entire Police machinery with him. He ought to have used it to enquire into the matter and find out the real truth about the whole matter. This is the way in which propaganda has been carried on against political opponents. I can quote a number of such instances, but as I do not have the required time before me, I have to restrict myself to a few of them. In Coimbatore, one of our own comrades was murdered. Did we say that it was a Congress worker who murdered him? No. We said, ‘ Let us not have a fratricidal warfare against one another. Let us not accuse others on the ground that our own comrade has been murdered ’. We said that ‘ if this murder of our comrade were to lead to a position in which the working classes of this State were not divided but got united for a common goal, we need not bother about the murder. ’ That is what we said then. We did not follow the Chief Minister's example of carrying on a propaganda that the Congress was responsible for the murder or the Socialists were responsible for the murder and all that. Take another instance. In Coimbatore, one Natarajan, Secretary of the Kisan Sabha, was murdered. What was the action taken by the Madras Government against those who were responsible for his murder? They have taken no action in the matter. Besides these, many other murders have also been committed. Have all these murders

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been committed by the Communists? Who have committed these murders? The Government take action only in regard to some of them and fail to take action with regard to many of them. That being the case, there is no use of carrying on this sort of propaganda."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Violence breeds violence."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Home Affairs interrupts me and says that ' violence breeds violence. ' I am glad to note that he is prepared to give up his creed of non-violence and take to violence. If the Government were to harass the people unnecessarily in this fashion, then I am afraid the people also will answer with the same technique. (Opposition cheers.) This answer can very easily be given to the Hon. Finance Minister who has interrupted me. I have to refer to these things as the Hon. Chief Minister has been going about doing propaganda that the Communists were responsible for the murders. Not a single case has been made out against the Communists. What prevented the Chief Minister from enquiring into the matter before making an announcement? A responsible person like the Chief Minister of the State ought not to have behaved in this manner. Let there be some amount of honesty in our dealings. Simply because we are their political opponents let them not be completely bereft of the ordinary sense of decorum and decency in public life. Let them put an end to such kinds of propaganda. Let them have some amount of objectivity.

" I would like to refer to the Madurai incidents, and the proposed Bill to ban certain dramas. The Government seek to have powers to ban some dramas which they do not like. Though there may be opportunity to refer to this when the Bill comes up before the House, I would like to take this opportunity to make the position of the Communist party clear. As far as we are concerned we are unhesitatingly and totally opposed to that Bill and to the Government's empowering themselves with powers to ban any drama whatsoever. The Government should not be the authority to decide this question. It is for the people to decide it.

" Sir, I wish to make it absolutely clear that the way in which the Police have behaved recently in Madurai is open to the severest condemnation. The whole situation has to be taken into account and only after taking the entire situation into account, I say the Police should be severely condemned. The whole incident took place not directly opposite the place where the drama was enacted, but in a place hundreds and thousands of yards away from the theatre. That is why I say that the behaviour of the Police is absolutely and highly reprehensible. This is the way in which the Government are maintaining law and order in the State. This is an example of how the Government are maintaining law and order. I will deal with this question sometime tomorrow. For the present I would only conclude by pointing out that as far as the Governor's Address is concerned, it is absolutely

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bereft of the fundamental problems. It shows a total ignorance of the fundamental problems that face the country today, that face the State today. With this understanding I know our State will not progress unless people of the State assert themselves and see to it that this policy is changed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn"

(Hon. Members were seen leaving the House.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members should leave their places only after the Speaker has left the Chair. The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI A. RATNAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கவர்னருடைய உரையின்மீது எதிர்க்கட்சித் தோழர்கள் பல திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்றனர். பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இதில் கலந்துக்கொண்டார்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே நிலவியும் பல காரியங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, பலதேவைகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, பல குறைபாடுகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அதற்குப் பரிசாரங்களையும் குறிப்பிட்டு, பல முன்னேற்ற வழிகளையும் குறிப்பிட்டுப் பேசியுள்ளார்கள். இருந்தும் திருத்தங்கள் இல்லாமல் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு மிகவும் வருந்துகின்றேன்.

"முதன் முதலாக பிரஞ்சு செடில்மெண்டைப்பற்றி பேசியுள்ளார். இந்தப் பிரஞ்சு பிரதேசமாகிய, புதுச்சேரியிலும், காரைக்காலிலும் சுதந்திரத்திற்காக உண்மையாகப் பாடுபட்டவர்கள் யார்? அன்னிய ஆட்சியை ஒழிப்பதற்காக அல்லும்பகலும் சுதந்திரதாகம்கொண்டு வீர உணர்ச்சியுடன் உழைத்தவர்கள் யார்? போலீசாரால் உதையும் தடியடியும் பட்டு தரையில் வீழ்ந்து துடித்தவர்கள் யார்? இவர்களெல்லாம் பெரும்பெரும் பணக்காரர்கள் இனத்திலும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இனத்திலும் சேர்ந்தவர்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? இல்லவே இல்லை. இவர்களெல்லாம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். முக்கியமாகப் படையாச்சி இனத்தையும் ஏழை ஆதித்திராவிட இனத்தையும் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்தான். இவர்கள்தான் அன்னிய ஆட்சி இந்நாட்டைவிட்டு வெளியேபோகும்படியாகச் செய்தவர்கள். சுதந்திரக் குரல் எழுப்பியவர்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது என்ன நடந்தது தெரியுமா? யார் பிரஞ்சு அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கையாளாக யிருந்தார்களோ, யார் துரோகிருதவேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார்களோ அவர்கள்தான் சுதந்திர விழாவின் போது வரவேற்பு அளித்தார்கள். இவர்கள்தான் பெரும் பெரும் பணக்காரர்களான ரெட்டியார் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். இவர்கள்தான் பிரஞ்சு அரசாங்கத்தில் பணத்தைக் கையாடியிருக்கின்றனர். கேள்வியற்றமுறையில் பணத்தை நிறைய விரயம் செய்திருக்கின்றனர். உழைத்ததெல்லாம் பாமரமக்கள், ஆனால் பலன் அடைந்தவர்களெல்லாம் பணக்காரர்கள். இந்தப் பணக்காரர்கள் பல அதிகாரங்களைக் கைப்பற்றி தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகப் பலகாரியங்களைச் செய்துக்கொண்டார்கள். இவர்கள் தான் புதுச்சேரியையும் காரைக்காலையும் இப்பொழுதும் கூட ஒரு தனி ராஜ்யமாக்கப் பாடுபடுகின்றனர். ஆனால் இவைகளை உடனடியாக சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைக்க ஆவன செய்யுமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ராஜ்யதுரோகிகளுக்குச் செவிசாய்க்காமல் 100-க்கு 90-ஆக பரிணமிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு, பாமரமக்களுக்கு, ஆதிராவிடமக்களுக்கு அவர்களின் குறைகளைக் களைவதற்கான காரியங்களில் ஈடுபட்டு இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் உரிமை விஷயங்களை கவனித்து இவர்கள் சுகாதார விஷயங்களில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து இவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதிகளையும் மற்றவசதிகளையும் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Ratnam]

[6th December 1954]

“இன்னும் கவர்னர் உரையில் பல திட்டங்கள் பூர்த்திசெய்யப்பட்டன என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டங்களில் எரிகள், குளங்கள், வாய்க்கால்கள் முதலியவைகளுக்கு ஏராளமான பணம் செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இந்நாட்டிற்கே உணவுப் பொருள்களை உற்பத்திசெய்யும் ஏழைகளை, இந்நாட்டின் சபிட்சத்திற்கு மூலகாரணமாக இருக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்காக, 100-க்குத் 90 பேராக பரிணமிக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக, பிற்பட்ட தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக ஒருவிதமான பணமும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு செலவழிக்கப் போவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. நாட்டிலே இவ்விதமாக ஏழை பாமர மக்களை கவனிக்காமையினால்தான், சில நாட்களுக்குமுன் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களிலிருந்து சரியானபதில் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டில் 10 ஏக்கர் நிலம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. இங்கே லட்சக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் இருந்தும் கூட கொடுப்பதற்கு காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இவ்வளவுக்கும் காரணம் அதிகாரிகள்தான். நாட்டின் சபிட்சத்திற்காக நாட்டின் உணவுப் பெருக்கத்திற்காக பாடுபடுகின்ற மக்களுக்கு உரம் சரியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இந்த ஐந்துவருஷ திட்டத்தில் எது எதற்கோ பணம் நிறைய செலவுசெய்கிறார்கள், மின்சாரவசதிக்காகவும், ஏரி, வாய்க்காலுக்காகவும் பெரியபெரிய நீர்த்தேக்கத்திற்காகவும் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவிடப்படுகின்றன. அப்படி இருக்கும் போது ஏன் இந்த அரசாங்கம் பயிர்த்தொழிலை விருத்திசெய்வதற்காக பாடுபடுபவர்களுக்கு தேவையான உரம் சரியாக கொடுப்பதில்லை கடனாக கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டு, பெரும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கும் பெரிய பெரிய ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கும் தான் இவைகளெல்லாம் உபயோகப்படுகின்றன. ஏழைகளின் குறைகளை கவனிப்பதில்லை, விவசாயிகளின் குறைகளை கவனிப்பதில்லை. தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டத்தின் கீழும் ஏராளமான பணம் செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ரோட்டுபோடுதல், பாலங்கள் அமைத்தல் போன்ற வேலைகளையெல்லாம் பெரும் பெரும் பணக்காரர்களிடத்தில்தான் ஒப்படைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ரோட்டுபோடுவதற்கு ஐந்து ஆயிரம் செலவாகுமென்றால், 20 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கணக்குக் காட்டுவார்கள். உண்மையில் இவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் தாங்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்திற்கு தங்களுக்கு சொந்தமான இடத்திற்கு ரோட்டுபோட்டுகொள்வதும், மற்றவசதிகள் செய்துக்கொள்வதுமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் ஏழைகளின் குறைகள் மேலும் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டேதான் போகிறது. பணக்காரன் மேலும் மேலும் பணக்காரனாவதற்கு வசதிகள் ஏராளமாகச் செய்துகொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஜனங்களின் குறைகளைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக என்று சொல்லி இந்த சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் கடன்வாங்கி செலவழிக்கிறது. தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சரியாகக் கூலி கொடுப்பதில்லை. நூலெல்லாம் உழைத்து உழைத்து உருக்குலந்தபோதும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யாமல் பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவித வசதிகளையும் செய்துக்கொடுக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கஷ்டப்படும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் பங்கை சரிவரக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு நன்மைச்செய்ய இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன்வரவேண்டும். ஏதோ தொழிலாளர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக செய்கிறோம் என்று கணக்குக்காண்பித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் பல முதலாளிகளுக்கு வேண்டியசலுகைகள் செய்துவருகிறது, அதற்கு பக்க பலமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது, இந்த அரசாங்கம். உதாரணமாக (Pary) பாரி கம்பெனியை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம் இந்தக் கம்பெனிக்காக பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கம் கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டிலே பாரி கம்பெனிபோன்ற அன்னியர்களுக்கு சர்வசத்திரமும், ஏகபோக உரிமையும் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முதலாளிகளுக்கு பக்கபலமாக இருக்கிறது. அதேசமயத்தில் கைத்தொழில் செய்பவர்களுக்கு சிறு நிலங்கள் கூட கொடுப்பதுகிடையாது. இந்த நாட்டிலே சர்க்கரை ஆலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதனால் ஆலை முதலாளிகள் லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்த ஆலை முதலாளிகளுக்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சிபார்சுசெய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பெரு நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் நஞ்சை நிலங்களிலே, நெல் விளைக்கூடிய நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் நிறைந்த நஞ்சை நிலங்களிலே புஞ்சைப் பயிராகிய கரும்பை விளைவித்து உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்திக்குக் கேடு விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்காக ஸ்ரீமான் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் காலத்திலே ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டபோது அந்தச்

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சட்டம் வெளிவராதபடிக்கு பெரு நிலச்சுவான்தார்களும், ஜமீன்தார்களும் முட்டுக்கட்டை போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். நாட்டிலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான பாட்டாளி மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து, ஏழை மக்களின் சேக்தமத்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டு உணவுப் பயிர் விளையும் நிலங்களிலே கரும்பு போடக்கூடாது என்று தடை செய்யும் சட்டத்தைத்தான் இந்தச் சர்க்காராவது கொண்டு வந்தார்களா? அப்படி எதுவும் கொண்டு வராமல் நாடகத்தைத் தடை செய்யும் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரப்போவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது தான் மக்கள் நலனில் அக்கறையுள்ள சர்க்கார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளும் இவர்கள் செய்கிற காரியம்? நாடகத்தைப்பற்றிய விஷயம் நாளைக்குச் சபையிலே வருகிறது. மேற்கொண்டும் அதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது நான் பேசவிரும்பவில்லை.

“மின்சார விஸ்தரிப்பின் காரணமாக பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய சர்க்கார் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறது. இது வரவேற்க வேண்டிய விஷயம்தான். ஆனால் இதனால் எல்லாம் பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கு, ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு அதிகப் பயன்படுகிறதே தவிர சாதாரண பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்கு இதனால் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் கிடையாது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களிடமுள்ள பத்து மிஷின்கள் தண்ணீர் இறைக்க மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். பெரிய ஜமீன்தார்கள் தங்களிடமுள்ள 20 மிஷின்கள் விடாமல் தண்ணீர் இறைக்க மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். அதைத்தவிர ஏழை பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்கு இதனால் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்களின் நலனுக்காக பெரிய ஜமீன்தார்களின் நலனுக்காக செலவழிக்கிறோம் என்று கூடச் சொல்லி விடலாம். அவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு சிலரின் சுபீட்சத்திற்காகச் செலவழிக்கப் படுகிறதே தவிர நாட்டின் பொது சுபீட்சத்திற்காகச் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதில்லை, என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“பொலி மாடுகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் கூட பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களைப் போட்டு மாடுகளை வாங்கி அவைகளைப் பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள் வசம் ஒப்புவித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளின் மாடுகள் எதற்கும் பொலி போடுவதில்லை. விவசாயிகள் சென்று கேட்டாலும் மிராசுதார்கள் மறுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சில வருஷங்கள் ஆனவுடனேயே அந்த மாடுகள் எல்லாம் அந்தந்த மிராசுதார்களின் சொந்த மாடுகளாகவே ஆகிவிடுகின்றன. இதன் உண்மையைப் பார்க்கப் போனால் பொது மக்களின் பணத்தில் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை எடுத்துப் பொலி மாடுகளை வாங்கி அதைப் பணக்காரர்களின் சொந்தமாகத் தான் ஆக்கிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம்.

“அடுத்ததாக நெய்வேலி தொழிற்சாலையைப்பற்றிப் பேசப்படுகிறது. நான் நெய்வேலி தொகுதியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினால் சில விஷயங்களைச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய தொழிலாளிகள் சொல்லொணாத துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் படுகின்ற துன்பத்தைப்பற்றி நான் பல முறைகள் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆயினும் நேரில் நான்கு ஐந்து தடவைகள் சென்ற சில மாதங்களுக்குள் அங்கே சென்ற பொழுது அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை நேரில் பார்த்தேன். அவர்கள் சொல்லுகின்றவைகள் யாவும் உண்மை. அதோடு அவர்கள் சொல்லுகின்ற துன்பத்தைக்காட்டிலும் மிக அதிகத் துன்பத்தையே அவர்கள் அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதில் கொஞ்சம் கூடச் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. இன்னுள்ளார்கள் அவர்களைப் படுத்தி வைக்கின்ற பாடு கொஞ்சநஞ்சமல்ல; அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே பல இராப்பள்ளிகள் நடக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்தும் பண உதவி கிடைக்கிறது. நமது சர்க்காரும் பண உதவி செய்கிறது. தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழும் பணம் உதவி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அத்தனை பணமும் இடையிலுள்ள

[Sri A. Ratnam] [6th December 1954]

வர்களால் துர்வினியோகம் செய்யப்படுகிறதே தவிர உண்மையில் கல்வியை வளர்ப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுவதேயில்லை என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள் என்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன். அங்கங்கேயுள்ள எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களைக் கொண்டு பிரதேச கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்து அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லாம் சரியாக நடக்கின்றனவா என்று பார்வையிடுவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். ஆனால் அந்த வகையிலே இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டியைக்கூட அமைக்கவில்லை. அங்கே தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அதிகம் உள்ளார்கள் என்பதற்காக, பிற்பட்ட இந்தத்தவர்கள் அதிகம் உள்ளார்கள் என்பதற்காக நான் இந்தமாதிரிக் கமிட்டியை உடனே அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு, பிற்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கவர்னர் தன்னுடைய உரையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இப்படிப்பட்ட புள்ளிவிவரத்தை யாரை எமர்ஸன் கொடுக்கிறார் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். சென்ற ஆண்டு 96 லட்சம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இன்னும் ஒரு நாலு லட்சம் ரூபாய் சேர்த்து ஒரு கோடியாகக் கணக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். முன்பு தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு 2 ஆனா, 8 தம்படி கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இன்னும் ஒரு நாலு தம்படி சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். இது ஒரு பெரிய நன்மையைச் செய்யாது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு நேரமில்லை. ஆகவே சேரி முன்னேற்றச்சட்டம் இருந்தாலும் கூட அது மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படவில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. UPPI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the name of the Muslim League I associate myself in thanking His Excellency the Governor for his Address. But I regret to state that His Excellency has not been correctly informed about the feelings of the Muslims and other minorities that they are not given effective representation in the legislature, in the local bodies and in the public services of the State. With this reservation I heartily support the motion.

“Sir, let me at the outset give expression to the feeling generally prevalent among the Muslims and other minorities with whom I had occasion to come across. They feel gratified at the attitude of the Hon. the Chief Minister Sri Kamaraja Nadar and his Colleagues towards the minorities so far. Just before Sri Nadar took up office, we had a statesman, one of the ablest of this country to guide and lead us in the governance of the State. Under his leadership we minorities really felt relieved from the feeling of frustration under which we were labouring. Immediately after we attained independence there was a feeling of helplessness and frustration among the minorities, especially among the Muslims. I do not want to rake up all those past things which occurred prior to the advent of Sri C. Rajagopalachari as the Chief Minister of this State. However, when that gentleman took the reins of office, by his statesmanlike behaviour and utterances, he gave hope to us and he looked upon the minorities with sympathy and saw to it that justice and fairplay was done to them. Immediately after he laid down his office, there was a feeling whether minorities will receive the same treatment from the new Government. Today I can say as a representative of the Muslim community that there is a feeling of great relief and hope that they will be looked after well under the leadership of our present Chief Minister.

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[Sri K. Uppi]

" These apart, Sir, I have some grievances to bring to the notice of this Government. Recently elections to the District Boards were held. Except in one district, that is the district of Malabar, in no other district was a Muslim returned to the district board. Even Christians also are not adequately represented in the district boards. It is up to the Government to be fair to the minorities and to see that they are represented in local boards. They should be given at least some share in the administration of the district boards and the municipalities.

" Sir, another matter which I have to bring to the notice of the Government through this House and about which I was asked by several people while I left my district is about Moratorium Act. This is an Act which has not done any good to anybody. It has helped only to delay payment of debts. The present position in my district is, that it is not possible to get credit in rural areas, unless proper security is given. The sense of mutual help and trust is fast drying out. In rural areas even for a loan of a hundred rupees one has to execute documents, not only pledging the property but actually alienating the rights over the property. That is the way things are going. If the Government allow the Act to continue for another year the result will be there will be great distress and agriculture will suffer, trade would suffer and the poor people will suffer. It is the duty of the Government and it is the duty of hon. Members of this House to find out means to save these poor people though not by completely annulling the Act but by at least mitigating or lessening the stiffness of the Act.

" Coming to my district, I regret to say again, that the district of Malabar is looked upon as the Cinderella. Very little is done to that district. Only a very small amount is being spent on Malabar. It is far away and behind the Western Ghats. Nobody knows about that district except those who go there. In the matter of extension of electricity, in the matter of laying new roads and construction of bridges, Malabar is very much neglected. I can cite one instance of this neglect. There is a small bridge in Tirur with one span through which the Hon. the Finance Minister has gone recently, through which all Hon. Ministers have gone before. Everybody who happens to come to Malabar must pass through that bridge. That bridge was washed away by floods in the year 1924. All these years people have been crying over the matter. Memoranda and memorials were submitted to the Government. The matter was brought over to the notice of the House. Still the bridge remains unconstructed. Still the people there suffer. Thousands of people live on the other side of the river. Children have to go to schools crossing the river. Sick men have to go to the hospital which is on the other side of the river. People who want to go to courts and office have to cross the river and they suffer. People going about on business have also to suffer. Everybody has to pay for ferry to cross the river. So far the cry of those people has remained a cry in the wilderness. My hon. Friend Sri Gopala Menon comes from that constituency. He took up the matter and represented personally to the Hon. Minister in charge. Nothing has been done so far. I hope the Government will take notice of it and construct the bridge as early as possible.

2-50
p.m.

[Sri K. Uppi]

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"In the matter of electricity, we have been crying for extension of electricity. Electricity has been brought up to Cannanore but it has not been extended to other places near about like Kootuparamba which is only 8 miles from Cannanore. We have been agitating for this extension of electricity and the Government also gave occasion to hope that it would be extended. In 1952, Sri Rajaji assured on the floor of this House that electricity would be extended to places near Cannanore or Tellicherry. Nothing has so far been done.

"Regarding my community, Sir, I would like once again to bring to the notice of the Government that they are labouring under certain serious difficulties. In regard to education, we have been appealing to the Government to allow us to utilize school buildings during out of school hours for imparting religious education. In regard to Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes, I agree a portion of the money intended for these schemes is being spent in a corner of Malabar. But actually in Malabar, why even in the whole State, the one danger spot is supposed to be Ernad and Walluwanad taluks. These are the central taluks of Malabar. That country has not yet been opened up. Roads there are but only antediluvian. They were laid some centuries ago. People are crying that that part of the country should be improved by laying roads. But so far nothing has been done and therefore I appeal to the Government to have at least Community Projects or National Extension Service Schemes in those places. There is a reference in the Governor's Address that these schemes are going to be extended to 30 more centres. I would appeal to the Government to have at least one centre in that taluk.

"Sir, in the matter of recruitment to the Services, Muslims have not been recruited to any of the Services, especially to the Police Department. If the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister look into the matter they would find that since 1947 no Muslim has been entertained in the Police Department. Previously there were bans for their being entertained in other services also. Now I understand that the Government have removed the ban in respect of other departments. I hope the Government will remove the ban if there is any against Muslims being entertained in the Police Department. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks."

3 p.m. * SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இன்றைய தினம் இந்த சபையில் மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே இந்த நாட்டிற்கும், இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைகளை விடுத்து, சர்வசாதாரணமாக அரசாங்கத்தில் நடத்தப்படும் விஷயங்களை மட்டும் தொகுத்தும், அரசாங்கத்தின் செய்தி அறிக்கையில் காட்டப்படும் விஷயங்களைத் தொகுத்தும் இந்தப் பிரசங்கம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"முதலிலே கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பாண்டிச்சேரியும், காரைக்காலப் பிரதேசமும் இந்தியாவுடன் இணைந்துவிட்டது என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதிலே இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு சம்பந்தமிருக்கிறது என்பதைக்

6th December 1954] [Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஏதோ ஒரு சூழ்நிலையால் பிரஞ்சு அரசாங்கத்தார் விட்டுவிட்டுப் போனார்கள். அதுவும் அன்று அந்தப் பாண்டிச்சேரியும், காரைக்காலும் ஒன்று சேருகின்றவரையிலும், அப்பிரதேசங்களில் இருந்த மக்கள் இங்கே வருவதால் இந்த நாட்டுமக்களும் அங்கேபோவதற்கு எவ்வளவு அவஸ்தைப்பட்டார்கள். அதற்கு இடையூறுக இந்த இந்திய அரசாங்கம் செய்த தீமைகள் பல. அதனை எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது மறந்து விட்டு, அப்போதெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு இம்மாதிரி மக்கள் படும் தொல்லைகளைத் தீர்க்காமல், ஏதோ அவர்களாகவே விட்டுப்போன பிறகு, அவைகள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்ந்தது குறித்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆனந்தப்படுவதில் என்னப்பலன் என்று கேட்க விரும்புகின்றேன் ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ அப்பொழுது துக்கம் கொண்டாடலாமா ? ”

*** SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—**“ நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் துக்கம் கொண்டாடலாமா என்று கேட்கின்றார்கள். வேண்டாம். ஆனந்தப்படுங்கள். எதில் ? நீங்கள் செய்கின்ற காரியங்களில் ஆனந்தப்பட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள். உங்களால் செய்யமுடியாத காரியங்களில் ஆனந்தப்பட வேண்டாமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மற்றவர்கள் செய்கின்ற காரியங்களைக் கண்டு ஆனந்தப்படும் நிலைமை ஒரு நாளைக்கு வரும். அப்போது நீங்களும், நானும் சேர்ந்துக்கொண்டு ஆனந்தப்படுவோம். இந்தக் காரியத்தில் உங்களுடைய பங்கு என்ன ? ஒன்று மில்லை. ஏதோ மற்றவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, தியாகங்கள் செய்து நிலைவேற்றியுள்ள காரியத்தில் நீங்கள் சென்று ஆனந்தப்படுவது நியாயமா என்று கேட்கிறேன் ? அதுவும் அதைப்பற்றி நாள்தோறும் பேசிக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை.

“ அடுத்தாற்போல் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு எந்த மக்களுடைய மனதிலேயும் முத்தன்மையாக இருப்பது இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தமே. ஆகவே மந்திரிசபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எங்கு சென்றாலும், இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசினால் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தை மிகவும் விரும்புவார்கள் என்ற எண்ணத்தால், எங்கும் இதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதைப்பற்றி மேலமை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்திலே ஒரு வரி கூட குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. ஏன் அப்பிரசங்கத்தில் இவை சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை என்று கேட்கிறேன். அப்படியானால் ஜனங்களை எமாற்றுவதற்காக அமைச்சர்களால் கூறப்பட்டு வரப்படுகின்றதா ? ஆனால் இது ஜனங்களை எமாற்றுவதாகவும், தங்களைத் தாங்களே எமாற்றிக்கொள்வதாகும். இவர்கள் செய்வதையெல்லாம் கவனித்தால், ஏதோ நிலப்பிரபுக்களுக்கு மறைமுகமாக அவர்களுக்கான உதவிகளைச் செய்வதற்கே இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை ஏற்படுத்தி வருவதாக நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்றையதினம் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதை கவனிப்போம். ஏதோ காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டி போட்டிருப்பதாகவும், அவர்கள் ஊர் ஊராகச் சென்று நிலைமையை கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருவதாகவும், அவர்கள் விரைவில் ஒரு ரிப்போர்ட்டை சமர்ப்பிப்பார்கள் என்றும், பின்னர் அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் ஏன் செய்து வருகின்றார்கள் என்றால் இந்த நாட்டிலே உள்ள நிலப்பிரபுக்கள் எல்லாம் தங்களுக்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய குறைகளை முன்கூட்டியே நிவர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளுவதற்காக செய்யப்படக்கூடிய அறிகுறிகளே ஒழிய, ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அல்லது விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையாகச் செய்யக்கூடிய நன்மைமே ஆகாது. ஆனால் ஏழை மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்வார்கள் என்று கருவு கண்டு கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் நோக்குமிடத்து முடிவாக தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிலப் பிரபுக்களுக்கு எச்சரிக்கை செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்திலே மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்றையதினம் சென்ற ஆண்டிலே பருவ மழை நன்கு பெய்து பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்திருப்பதாகவும், இன்றைய நிலைமையில் வட

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

[6th December 1954]

கிழக்குப் பருவக்காற்று மற்றொரு முறை இச்சமயத்தில் அடித்தால் நல்லதென்றும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அதிலே உணவுப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கான ஒரு வழியையும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. இனிமேல் அந்த வடகிழக்குப் பருவக்காற்று வீசும் என்று நினைப்பதற்கு கூட முடியாது. சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் பழனி, திண்டுக்கல் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு சென்றிருந்தேன். இன்றைய தினம் அங்கு பயிர்கள் நிச்சயமாக விளையுமென்றுகூட சொல்லமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன. கோயமுத்தூர், தாராபுரம் போன்ற இடங்களில் இன்றைக்கு விளைச்சல் ஒன்றுமே இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது என்று இங்கு சில நண்பர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன செய்யப் போகின்றார்கள்? விளைச்சலை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு தங்கள் கையிலுள்ள விதைகளை யெல்லாம் செலவழித்ததுமல்லாமல், அதற்காக பாடு பட்டு வேலையும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல், தங்களுடைய கையிலிருந்த பணத்தை யெல்லாம் செலவழித்ததோடு, கடன் வாங்கி வேறு செலவு செய்து விட்டு, இன்றைய தினம் வாடி வதங்கி நிற்கும் பயிர்களைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்யப் போகின்றார்கள்? இன்றைய தினம் அவர்களிடம் வசூல் செய்யும் அபிவிருத்தி வரியை வசூலிக்காமல் இருக்கப் போகின்றார்களா? அல்லது கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ணயிப்பார்களா? அல்லது கோவாப் ரேடிவ் சங்கங்கள் சொல்லுகின்றபடி அம்மாதிரி கஷ்டப்படுவோர்களுக்கு கொடுத்துள்ள கடன் தவணையைத் தள்ளிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப் போகின்றார்களா என்று பிரச்சினை இன்றைய தினம் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

“அது தவிர, இன்றைய தினம் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியைப் பற்றி கவர்னர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது நான் ஒன்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்திலே நீர்ப்பாசன வசதித் திட்டம் ஒன்று. அது நாட்டிற்கு தேவையானதுதான். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தின் கையிலே பண வசதி இருந்தால், அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு எங்கும், எவ்வளவு அவசரமான தேவையான அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம். அதனால் மக்களுக்கு உற்சாகத்தை அளிக்கலாம், மக்களிடையே வேலையல்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிக்கலாம், உணவுப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்கலாம் என்று யோசித்து செலவழிக்க வேண்டுமே தவிர, எதோ திட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக உடனடியாகத் தேவையில்லா இடங்களுக்கெல்லாம் செய்யக்கூடாது. இன்று அவ்வாறு அரசாங்கம் செய்துவருவதைத்தான் பார்க்கின்றோம்.

“மலம்புழாவிற்குத் திட்டிட்டம் வெகு வேகமாக கொண்டுவந்து முடித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அதனால் சுமார் 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கும்மேல் பாசன வசதி கிடைக்குமென்றும் கூறினார்கள். சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதென்றால், அதற்கு ஒரு அணைக்கட்டு அங்கு கட்டுவதென்றால், புதியதாக நிலத்தை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து, அதற்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சி, உணவுப் பொருள்களை விளைவிப்பதற்கான வசதிகளை செய்ததாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நாங்கள் மலம்புழாவிற்கு செல்வதற்கு முன்னால் அப்படித்தான் நினைத்தோம். ஆனால் அங்கு போய் பார்க்கின்ற நேரத்திலே அங்குள்ள சுமார் 40 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களும் ஏற்கனவே இயற்கையின் உதவியால் நன்கு விளையக்கூடிய நிலங்கள். அங்குள்ளவர்களை விசாரித்தால், மழைக்காலமானாலும் சரி, எந்த காலத்திலும் எங்களுக்கு இந்நிலங்கள் சாகுபடி கொடுக்காமல்போன காலமே கிடையாது என்று கூறினார்கள். அதோடு, நீங்களாகவே இதைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு எங்களை வரி கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள் என்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள்.

“இது இப்படி இருக்கின்ற நிலைமையிலே அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் வரையறுத்து திட்டமென்று ஒரு புதுத் திட்டம் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் நடக்கின்றது. அத்திட்டத்தை இப்பொழுது மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ள கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் எண்ணூயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றது. ஆனால் அங்கு சென்று பார்க்கின்ற

6th December 1954]

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

போது, இந்த எண்ணையிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களும் ஏற்கனவே சாகுபடியில் இருக்கின்ற நிலமாகவே காணப்படுகின்றது. இந்த அணைக்கட்டினால் என்ன நன்மை யென்றால், எப்பொழுதாவது தண்ணீர் தட்டு ஏற்படுமானால் அப்பொழுது இதில் தேக்கி வைக்கப்படும் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே இந்த மலம்புழா, வாணையாறு முதலிய இடங்களில் முறையே 40 ஆயிரம், 8 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்நிலங்கள் ஏற்கனவே சாகுபடியாகிக் கொண்டிருந்த நிலங்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றது. ஆகவே ஒவ்வொன்று ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்திற்கும் எட்டு கோடி, இரண்டு கோடி என்று செலவழித்திருப்பது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 1,000 ரூபாய் திட்டத்திலே நடத்தப் பட்டிருப்பதாக கணக்கிடப்படுகிறது. இதற்கிடையே நான் ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். தஞ்சாவூரிலே உள்ள கட்டளை ஹை லெவல் சாணல் (High Level Channel) பிரதேசங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 300 ரூபாய் செலவிட்டால் போதுமானது. இம்மாதிரியாக சில திட்டங்கள் முன்னைய மந்திரி சபையில் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் காலத்தில் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. புள்ளம்பாடி, கட்டளை High Level Channel போன்ற இம்மாதிரியான பல திட்டங்கள் இன்றிருக்கும்போது, அவைகளையெல்லாம் ரத்து செய்துவிட்டு, இம்மாதிரியாக பலனில்லாத திட்டத்தை என் இன்னும் அரசாங்கம் சிபார்சு செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கெல்லாம் திட்டங்கள் தேவையில்லை என்று கூறவில்லை. தேவைதான். ஆனால் குறைந்த செலவில், அதிக பலன்தரக்கூடிய திட்டங்களை முதலில் நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டு, பின்னர் அத்திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். ஆகவே உண்மையில் ஏழைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யக்கூடியதாக இத்திட்டங்கள் அமையாமல், ஏதோ கையில் பணமிருந்தால், எப்படியாவது ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டத்திற்கு அவற்றை விரயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற அளவில்தான் இன்று திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றன என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆகவே இம்மாதிரியான பலத் திட்டங்கள் இன்றிருந்தும் கவர்னர் உரையில் ஒரு திட்டமாவது குறிப்பிடப்படாதது குறித்து வருந்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனந்தப்படுவதில் பிரயோஜனம் ஒன்றும்மில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அடுத்தபடி, இந்த நாட்டிலே எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் யாரைப் பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கின்றோம். அதைப் போக்குவதற்கான ஒரு திட்டத்தையும் கவர்னர் உரையில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. இன்னும் நாட்டிலே இந்த வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் பரவிக் கொண்டான் வருகிறது. இதைப் போக்குவதற்கான முயற்சிகள் எதுவும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றிய கேள்விகள் பல சட்டசபையில் கேட்கப் பட்டன.

8-10 p.m.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஓர்-ஆசிரியர் பள்ளிகளை கிராமங்களில் நிறுவப் போவதாக கவர்னர் உரையில் கண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஏதோ இந்திய அரசாங்கம் பண உதவி செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக இந்த விதமான கல்வி போதனையில் இறங்குவது வியப்பாகவே யிருக்கிறது. இந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பள்ளிகளுக்கு எப்படிப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கப் போகிறார்கள். அதிகமாக படித்தவர்களை, பி. ஏ. பால் செய்தவர்களை, ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியராக நியமிக்கப் போகிறார்கள். இப்படி இவர்களை ஆரம்பப்பள்ளிகளில் அமர்த்தி எந்தவிதமாக பள்ளிச் சிறுவர்களுக்கு போதிக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. இதற்கு யார் ஆலோசனை சொன்னார்கள் என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. குழந்தைகளுக்கு பாடங்களைப் போதிப்பதற்கு இவ்வளவு அதிகமான படிப்புப் படித்தவர்கள் தேவையில்லை என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். சாதாரணமாக குழந்தைகளின் மனப்பான்மைகளை உணர்ந்து திருப்பி திருப்பிச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பொருளையுடைய ஆசிரியராக இருக்கவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரியின்றி ஆரம்பப்பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்கு நியமிக்கப்போகும் ஆசிரியர்கள் வாழ்நாட்களையெல்லாம் கவலைப்படாமல் சுகபோகத்தில் நகரத்தில் சுற்றிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்களையும், வேலை கிடைக்காததினால் காசு வேண்டுமே என்ற குறைகளுடன் தன் விதியை நொந்துக்கொண்டு வேலையை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள்தான் அதிகமாக யிருக்கும். இதையெல்லாம் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

[6th December 1954]

கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இரண்டொரு கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று தனது கடைக்கண்களால் இவ்விதமான பள்ளிகளைப் பார்வையிடும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த நாட்டிலே இருக்கும்படியான பிரச்சனைகளைப்பற்றி பலகாலமாக சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளில் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை, பிச்சைக்காரர்களைப் பற்றியதாகும். இது மிக சிரமமான பிரச்சனை, உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டிய பிரச்சனை. ஏன், சட்டசபையை விட்டு வெளியே சென்று பார்த்தால் காப்பி ஓட்டல்களுக்கு முன்னால் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள், பஸ் ஸ்டாண்டில் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள், ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்களிலும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். இந்தப் பிச்சைக்காரர்களின் தொல்லை யை தீர்ப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். கவர்னர் உரையிலே இதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் காணமுடியவில்லை. அதனை எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் கவர்னர் வெளியில் நடந்துவந்தால்தானே ஏழை எளியவர்களைப்பற்றி அவருக்கு தெரியப்போகிறது. ஆதலால் அவருக்குத் தெரிவதற்கில்லை. இந்தப் பிச்சை எடுப்பவர்களை மூன்று வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். முதலாவது, நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு அதனால் கைத்தொழில் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கு வாய்க்கற்றவர்களாக யிருப்பவர்கள், அதாவது வியாதியஸ்தராகயிருக்கும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள். இம்மாதிரியாக ஒரு கூட்டம். இதற்குத்தார்ப்போல் சிலர் வேலைக்காக அலைந்து அலைந்து வேலையொன்றும்கிடைக்காமல் பிச்சைக்காரர்களாக மாறுகிறவர்கள். இவர்களுக்கு உண்மையில் வேலைக்கொடுத்தால் பிச்சை எடுக்கும் தொழிலையே விட்டு விடுவார்கள். வேலைக்கிடைக்காத நிர்ப்பந்தத்தினால்தான், இவர்கள் பிச்சைக்காரர்களாகத் திரிகிறார்கள். மூன்றாவதாக, வேலை செய்ய போதிய பலம் இருந்தும், வேலைக்குப் போக மனம் இல்லாத சோம்பேறிகளாக திரிகின்ற பிச்சைக்காரர்கள். வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதி அளித்து அவர்களுக்காக ஒரு தனியிடம், ஒரு விடுதி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னையில் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் விடுதி ஏற்படுத்தியதுபோல் மற்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலும் இம்மாதிரியான விடுதிகள் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கான முயற்சிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். இதனால் பிச்சைக்காரர்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுவதல்லாமல் பொதுமக்களுக்கும் அதிகமாக நன்மை பயக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் இந்தப் பிச்சைக்காரர்களால் நோய் பரவுகிறது என்பதை நான் முன் ஒரு காலத்தில் சொன்னேன். இப்பொழுதும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“நாட்டில் வியாதிகள் அதிகமாக பரவிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கின்றன. இதைத் தடுக்கச் சரியான முயற்சிகள் நடைபெறவில்லை. கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி இங்கு இருந்தபோதிலும் இதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் முன்பு இருந்ததைக்காட்டிலும் இப்பொழுது அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. மெடிகல் காலேஜ்கள் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. கேள்வி நேரத்தில் இவைகளைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் பல கேள்விகள் போடுகிறார்கள். முன்பெல்லாம் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் செல்வதென்றால் மிகவும் கேவலமாக நினைத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது வசதி யிருக்கிற காரணத்தினால் அதிகமாக செல்லுகின்றனர். இது ஒரு வழியில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் அதிகரிப்பதற்குக் காரணமாகயிருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் முன்னேவிட வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் அதிகரிப்பதற்கு பல காரணங்கள் உண்டு. இதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் புதுபுது வியாதிகளை யெல்லாம் காண்கின்றோம். திடீரென்று மாலைப் பினால் இறப்பவர்களைக் காண்கிறோம். இதில் இறப்பவர்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். இந்த நோயை தடுப்பதற்கான காரணங்களை ஆராய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். முன்பெல்லாம் 100, 120 வயது வரையிலும் இறக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்களை முதுமக்கள் தகழி என்னும் ஒரு பானையில் உட்காரவைத்து, பூமிக்குள் புதைத்துவிடுவார்களாம். இன்னும் கூட இம்மாதிரியான தகழிகள் பல இடங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படிப்பட்ட நாட்டில் இன்றைக்கு யாருக்கும் தெரியாமல், திடீரென்று இறந்து போகிறார்கள். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் கூட்டண்படிபடிக்க முடியாத சில வியாதிகள் இன்று உண்டாகியிருக்கின்றன.

6th December 1954] [Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

இதற்கு அடிப்படைக் காரணம் என்னவென்று அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இன்னும் சூழரோகம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போகிறது. இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் ஓட்டல்கள் முக்கியமாக இருக்கலாம். 100-க்கு 90 பேர் ஹோட்டல்களுக்குச் சென்று சாப்பிடுவதேயாகும். ஏனென்றால் அங்கே தயாரிக்கப்படும் பதார்த்தங்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்வது போல 'it is produced for profit and not for use' அதாவது லாபத்திற்காக தயாரிக்கப்படுகின்றனவே தவிர உபயோகத்திற்காகத் தயாரிப்பதில்லை. அதைத் தயாரிப்பதில் சுகாதார முறை சரியாக அனுசரிப்பதில்லை. சுகாதார முறைப்படி உணவுப் பதார்த்தங்களையும் சாமான்களையும் சுத்தமாக வைத்திருப்பது கிடையாது. இதைக் கவனிப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமித்தது. இந்தக் கமிட்டி சாக்கடை சுகாதாரத்தை அதிகமாக கவனித்தார்களே தவிர உணவுப் பொருள்கள் நல்ல சாமான்களைக் கொண்டு சுகாதார முறைப்படி செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க இவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. அவைகளின் மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்ததுகொள்ள அவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. இன்று இவ்வியாதிகள் வருவதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் ஹோட்டல்கள் தான். பட்டினங்களில் 100-க்கு 90-க்கு மேல் இந்த ஹோட்டல்களுக்குச் செல்வதாக கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிக லாப எண்ணத்தோடு தயாரிக்கும் பொருள்களில் எவரும் சுத்தமான பொருள் எவையையும் உபயோகப்படுத்த மாட்டார்கள். இது இயலாத காரியம். ஆகவே இங்கிலாந்து ஹோட்டல்களிலுள்ள சாமான்கள் நல்ல முறையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறதா என்பதைக் கவனிப்பதற்கான ஒரு திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக கொண்டு வர அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்வதினால் அரசாங்கம் சுகாதாரத்திற்காக அதிகமாகச் செலவழிக்கப்படும் பணத்தை குறைக்க முடியும். இந்தக் கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சுகளிலே 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள் ஹோட்டலுக்குச் செல்வதாக கூறப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் 40-லிருந்து 50 சதவீதம் கிராமங்களில் செல்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே இதனால் தான் வியாதிகள் பரவுகின்றன என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், ஹோட்டல்களில் சாப்பிடும் பதார்த்தங்களில் நல்ல பொருள்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறதா என்பதைக் கவனிக்க ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் இது சிறந்ததாக இருக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். சிறுநீண்டி சாலைகளின் சுற்றுப்புறங்களை மாத்திரம் பரிசீலிப்பதோடு கூட உன்னும் பதார்த்தங்கள் போஷிக்கச் சத்துள்ளனவா என்பதோடு கூட சுகாதார முறையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்றும் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது ஒரு கமிட்டியை நிறுவுமானால் அது இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் சுபிட்சத்திற்கு தகுந்த வழியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் ரூபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதற்குப் பிறகு கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதாவது பிற போக்கான மக்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்.

“இது எப்பொழுதும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிற பழைய பல்லவி. எவ்வளவோ தூரம் நான் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன். இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக என்று எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் இடையிலுள்ளவர்கள் சாப்பிட்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் கணக்கு எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டும் இதுவரையில் அந்த மாதிரியாக ஏதாவது கணக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இந்த இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்காக மாத்திரம் எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் செலவழிகிறது? இடையேயுள்ளவர்கள் எத்தனை ரூபாய்களைக் கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் கணக்கு எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் உண்மையிலே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காகச் செலவிடப்படும் பணம் மிக மிகக் குறைவு என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இதைப் பற்றி நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ரத்தினம் அவர்களும் நன்கு எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். மாண்புமிகு எவ்வளவு பணத்தைத் கொள்ளியடித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரியும்

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மாகிய சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்திலே தக்க கவனம் செலுத்தி இனிமேலாவது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்படுகின்ற பணம் பூராவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலனுக்காகவே செலவிடப்படும்படியான ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஹரிஜன மந்திரி அவர்களும் இது விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். அதோடு கூட பிற்போக்கான மக்களுக்கு ஏதோ சில கோடி ரூபாய்களைக் கொடுப்பதாக மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். பிற்போக்கான மக்களும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் தான் இந்த நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பு போன்று இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலை நன்றாக இல்லையென்றால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்வு சுபீட்சமாக இல்லையென்றால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் நிலையே இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் வாழ்வே நன்றாக இருக்காதென்பதை நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த பிற்போக்கான, தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் வாழ்வு உயர்ந்தால் தான் நாட்டின் வாழ்வும் உயரும் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் முதலிலே உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். அதை நன்கு உணர்ந்து நாம் இன்னும் மிக அதிகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்குவதோடு கூட ஒதுக்குகின்ற பணம் விரயம் ஆகாமல் ஒவ்வொரு தம்படியாக அந்தத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நன்மைக்கே உபயோகமாகும்படியாகக் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதற்குப் பிறகு முக்கியமாக இருப்பது விவசாயக் கடன் ஒத்தி வைப்பு சட்டம். அதைப்பற்றி இரண்டுவித அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்தகொண்டு வருவதாகவும், சர்க்கார் அதன் ஆயுளை நீடிக்கவேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்று யோசித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகவும் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தன் உரையிலே குறிப்பிட்டார். அதைப்பற்றி ஒருமுகப்பட்ட எண்ணம் இருக்கவில்லை. வாஸ்தவம்தான். ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டத்திலே ஏழை விவசாய மக்களுக்குப் பெரிய நன்மை எதுவும் உண்டாக்கவில்லையென்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரும்போதே அதனால் பெரிய பெரிய நிலப்பிரபுக்களுக்குத் தான் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்று கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியிடம் சொன்னேன். அவர் அதற்குப் பதில் இதனால் யாருக்கு அதிகப் பலன் இருக்கும் என்பதற்கு ஒரு லிஸ்டைத் தயாரித்து கொடுக்கும்படியாகச் சொன்னார். அவர் அந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முன்பே ஒரு லிஸ்டைத் தயாரித்துப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டுவிட்டாரோ என்னவோ, நமக்குத் தெரியாது. மிக அதிகமாகக் கடன் வாங்கிய பெரிய பெரிய நிலப்பிரபுக்களும், மிக அதிகமாகக் கடன் வாங்கி வியாபாரத்தில் போட்ட பெரிய பெரிய வியாபாரிகளும் தான் தாங்கள் விவசாயிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் பலனை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகத்தான், ஆதரவாகத்தான் அந்த சட்டம் இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையான விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கரா, பத்து ஏக்கரா வைத்துக்கொண்டு தானே பாடுபட்டு உழைத்து வருகின்ற பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் கிடையாது என்று சொன்னால் இதுதான் யதார்த்தம்.

“அத்தோடு கூட தஞ்சாவூர் விவசாய பண்ணையான் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் வேறு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதிலே ஐந்தில் இரண்டு பங்கு வராம் விவசாயிகளைச் சேர்ந்தது என்றும் பாக்கியுள்ள மூன்று பாகம் முதலாளிகளைச் சேர்ந்தது என்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். அதன்படி ஐந்தில் இரண்டு பாகம் எவ்வளவு பண்ணையாட்கள் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்குச் சொல்ல முடியாது. இன்னும் அந்த இலாகா மந்திரியும் அதைப்பற்றிய ரிப்போர்டைத் தயாரித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் பாதிப்போகூட இந்தப் புதிய வாரப்படி ஊதியம் பெற்று வரவில்லையென்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம். அதோடு இந்தச் சட்டப்படி அவர்களே, விதை, உரம், தழை போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் வாங்கி நிலத்தில் போட்டுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஐந்தில் இரண்டு பங்கு வராம் பெறுவதாகவே வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும்கூட தங்கள் தினசரி வாழ்வுக்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைச் செலவழித்துக்கொண்டு அதற்கு மேல் மீதம் வைத்து எரு, தழை, விதை போன்றவைகளை வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களிடம் எங்கே பணமிருக்குமென்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

6th December 1954] [Sri S. Swayamprakasam]

செலவுக்குப் பணம் போதவில்லை என்றால் உடனே ஊரில் யாரிடமும் பணம் கைமாத்தாக்கூட வாங்கமுடியாத நிலைமை இந்த கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தினால் இருக்கின்றது. இவர்களை நம்பி யாரும் பணம் கடன் தரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். அதனால் வெகுவாக அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதோடு மட்டுமன்றி போதுமான நல்ல உரம், விதை, தழை போன்றவைகளை வாங்கி நிலத்தில் அவர்களால் போட முடியாத காரணமாக உணவுப் பொருள்களின் உற்பத்தியும் நாளுக்கு நாள் மிகக் குறைந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது.

3-30
a.m.

“ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் உள்ளபடியே விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சர்க்கார் விரும்பினால் உள்ளபடியே யார் யார் சிறிய விவசாயிகள் என்று கணக்கு எடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு தக்கபடி நன்மை கொடுக்கின்ற முறையில் வேறு ஒரு சட்டம் எதையாவது கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமே தவிர இப்படியே இந்தச் சட்டத்தையே நீடிப்பதில் அர்த்த மில்லை. இதன் ஆய்வு நீடிப்பதால் யாதொரு விவசாயிகடும் பலன் கிடைக்காதென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். நல்ல முறையிலே இந்தப் பிரச்சினைய அலசிப்பார்த்து விவசாய மக்களுக்கு நன்மை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வகையிலே ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை நில்ச் சீர்த்திருத்தம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அம்மாதிரியாகவெல்லாம் ஒன்றுமே செய்யாது விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கும் என்று கண்ணை மூடிக் கொண்டு சொல்வதோடு இந்தக் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தை நீடிக்கச் செய்வதில் பயனில்லை.

“இப்படிப்பட்ட உருப்படியான மசோதாக்களைத் தயார் செய்து கொண்டு வராவிட்டாலுங்கூட, இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரச்சினைகளை எல்லாம் தீர்க்க அவசரமாக எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படாவிட்டாலுங்கூட நாடகங்களை எல்லாம் தடை செய்யக்கூடிய வகையிலே ஒரு சட்டம் அவசரம் அவசரமாக, அதுவும் நாளைக்கே கொண்டுவரப்போவதின் காரணம்தான் என்னவென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்தச் சட்டம் வருகின்ற காலத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி விவரமாகப் பேசுகின்றேன். இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை எதிர் நோக்கியுள்ள பல பெரிய பெரிய பிரச்சினைகளையெல்லாம் தீர்க்க எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கும்போது இவ்வளவு அவசரமாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டிய அவசியம் தான் என்னவென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஸ்ரீ எம். ஆர். ராதா அவர்கள் ராமாயண நாடகம் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். அதைக்கூட ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் கீமாயணம் என்று ஒரு இடத்திலே கிண்டல் பண்ணியிருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். அது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் ஸ்ரீ என். எஸ். கிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் நந்தனாருக்கு கிந்தனா என்று பெயரோடு ஒரு நாடகம் நடத்துகிறாரே! அதற்கு ஏதாவது யாராவது ஆட்சேபனை எழுப்பினார்களா? இந்த ராதா அவர்களே சென்னையிலே நாடகம் நடத்தினார்களே யாராவது ஆட்சேபணையை எழுப்பினார்களா? கும்பகோணத்தில் தொடர்ந்து 20 நாட்கள் நாடகம் நடத்தினாரே யாராவது ஆட்சேபனை எழுப்பினார்களா? அப்படியானால் எந்த நகரிலும் ஆட்சேபனை எழுப்பாதபோது மதுரையில் மாத்திரம் பெரிய ரகளை நடக்கக் காரணம் என்ன? அதுவும் கொட்டகைக்குள் இருந்து நாடகம் பார்த்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நாடகத்தை செனகர்யமாகப் பார்த்துவிட்டு வெளியே போயிருக்கிறார்கள். கொட்டகைக்கு அப்பால் வெகு தூரத்திலே இந்த ரகளை நடந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு எல்லாம் யார் காரணம் என்பதைப்பற்றி ஆழ்ந்து விசாரினை நடத்தச் செய்யாமல் நாடகத்தையே தடை செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் அனாவசியமான ஒரு சட்டத்தை மிக அவசரமாகக் கொண்டுவருவது மிகவும் வருந்தவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். நாடகத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த புதிய சட்டம் தேவையே இல்லை. இருக்கின்ற பல சட்டங்கள் மூலமே அதைக் கண்காணிக்க முடியும். இருந்தாலும்கூட நாட்டில் பல முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைகள் எதிர்நோக்கியிருக்க, அவைகளையெல்லாம் தீர்க்க அவசரமான நடவடிக்கை எதையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாத இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அனாவசியமான ஒரு சட்டத்தை மிக அவசரமாக கொண்டு வருவது கண்டிக்கத்தக்கதாகும். இதைப்பற்றியும் கவர்னர் தன்னுடைய உரையில் சொல்லியிருப்பதற்கு நான் மிக வருந்துகிறேன்.

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam] [6th December 1954]

“கடைசியாக நான் கூறிய இவ்விஷயங்களுையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நன்கு தீர ஆலோசித்து மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்படியான வகையில் தங்கள் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

3-30
p.m.

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully and wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion of the Governor to record the appreciation of this House for the meritorious services rendered by Rajaji. He certainly, ably and successfully guided the deliberations of the House at a tense time during the days of its inception. The services of Sri Rajaji to the Nation are of no mean order and I am sure he richly deserves the high and honoured place the nation has given him among the makers of Modern India.

“ As for the rest of the speech of the Governor, I have not much compliments to pay. I am afraid it is rather insipid, uninspiring and dull. It is a rehash of the known and the common place. But even there, I believe, it is possible to be a little consistent and maintain continuity and co-ordination. If I am not mistaken, the Governor's Address is the means through which the Government inform the House of their mind on current problems. I also believe that it is through his Address the Ministry suggests subjects to the House on which they would like to have the Houses's opinion. If this is correct, I think that there should be a certain amount of consistency, a certain amount of continuity and co-ordination in the Governor's Address. I find these things are lacking in the Address. If we look into the Address of the Governor delivered on a previous occasion, we will find that there are certain suggestions made in it and these suggestions have not been implemented by the Government and no reference also has been made to them in the present Address. In the previous Address of the Governor, mention was made that the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act are very inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. But nothing has so far been done in this matter and there is no mention about the working of this Act in the Address now under discussion. Then, Sir, there is the subject of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive which was referred to in the previous Address. This subject also does not find a place in the present Address.

“ Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the statements made by the Government both in this House and in the Council about local bodies. The Government, I believe, in February assured us that there would be a Committee appointed to go into this subject and report. But that Committee has not been appointed. Suggestions from hon. Members have again been invited.

“ With regard to the report of the Secondary Education Commission, no mention has been made about it in the Governor's Address though an assurance was given that it would be implemented. I do not know at what stage that report of the Secondary Education Commission stands. Apart from stray news given out by Hon. Ministers of the Government in their speeches published in the newspapers, we have no authoritative information on the subject.

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“Coming to the suggestions made by the Governor in his Address, I would like to say a few words, particularly on three items. The co-operation and help of hon. Members of the House have been invited in making the National Extension Schemes, Local Development Schemes and the Community Project Schemes a success. The National Extension Schemes have been recently introduced and I do not wish to advance any criticism on the working of these schemes. But as far as the working of the Community Projects are concerned, I would like to say, that the selection of Community Project areas has been made more with an eye to ensure the success of the schemes rather than satisfying the needs of the peoples of those areas. The Community Project areas, not only in Malabar about which I can speak with better authority and with better information but also in all the other districts in the State, were selected at places where water is available, where hydro-electric power is available. In the district of Malabar, Palghat taluk, has been selected as the Community Project area. I have no objection to Palghat being selected as a Community Project area and the people of Palghat should not misunderstand me. I cite this instance to show that the Government in selection had more an eye on ensuring the success of the scheme than on satisfying the needs of the people. There are plenty of areas in Malabar which are worse off than Palghat taluk and which should have been selected. In Palghat, the Government are executing the Malam-puzah project. Besides, Palghat is a big commercial centre. There are areas in Malabar where the people are fighting a losing struggle with Nature and are struggling for existence, and where poverty and disease are more or less endemic. These areas are so backward that even the ordinary human amenities that are provided for in a modern State are not available. I have particularly in mind the coastal areas like Ponnani taluk where famine is almost an annual occurrence. Let me say a word about one firka, particularly Undathodu, which covers about 40,000 acres. It has a population of over a lakh. I believe that in that whole firka of 40,000 acres there is not one single metalled road, there is not a single bus plying, there is not a single hospital with even six or eight beds anywhere in that whole firka. There is no telegraphic or telephone connections in that firka. The people of that firka are completely isolated from the civilized world. We were talking the other day to the Governor about the isolation of the Laccadive islands which he is visiting this week. I do not know whether this firka which is an integral geographical part of our Union is any less isolated than the islands of Laccadives. I have made representations to this Government and I have also made representations to the Union Government in order to do something for this firka and nothing has so far been done. I shall wait and watch. My submission is that Community Project areas should be areas which need the services of the Government first and not areas which will ensure success of the scheme. Just as policemen charge-sheet only cases which will end in conviction, the Government have selected only areas which will ensure success of the scheme. The attitude of the Government betrays a lack of seriousness of purpose and sincerity of service.

[Dr. K. B. Menon] [6th December 1954]

3-40 P.m. " The next subject that I would like to touch upon is about the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act. In this connexion I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Madras State has not the minimum area under ' Forests ' which is recommended by the Government of India Policy Committee of 1950.

" Not even 10 to 15 per cent of the acreage of the State, I think, is under forests. I am speaking the subject to correction. Whatever that be, the forest is the material wealth of a State and it is the responsibility of the State to take every precaution to preserve the forests. During the War days, when the supply of petrol was rather scanty, there was indiscriminate felling of trees in order to provide charcoal for gas-driven buses. And when there was a feeling that the forest was being denuded, the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act was rushed through. It was well-conceived, but it was ill-drafted and it was ill-enforced. The Department, I believe, has been asking for amendments consistently, for the last five years, but no amendments have been made and now the Act has lapsed and it has been sustained by an Ordinance.

" I am aware of the hue and cry raised against the order passed by the Collector of Malabar preventing indiscriminate cutting of trees. It is urged by the Timber Merchants' Association that the Collector wrongly read or wrongly interpreted the Act. I do not know if the Collector has wrongly interpreted the Act or wrongly read the Act. Certainly there is something wrong with the Act itself and it must be corrected. To allow a blank cheque to the merchants, to allow them to cut indiscriminately the trees in the forests, I am afraid, will be depriving the country of its forest wealth.

" I know many of the forests, rich forests of Malabar are to-day owned by private parties. There is the Attapady forest and there is the Nilambur forest, which is almost 250 square miles in extent. These private forests and other private forests should be taken away by the Government, from the private persons who own them. Nobody has the right to own such vast natural resources of the State. There is absolutely no justification why these forests should still continue in the hands of private persons. The Government should buy them up paying nominal compensation. Nilambur has a reputation for producing the finest teaks in the world. I believe a few trees are preserved by the Government as century old trees, more or less as specimen teak trees for people who visit these parts to see. In these private forests, there is indiscriminate cutting. I know it from personal experience. If only one goes to the Attapady or Nilambur forests, it will be obvious what kind of wild cutting these private owners have been indulging in. Their only interest is making money. I think the Hon. Revenue Minister made last May a statement on the floor of this Assembly that indiscriminate cutting in all private forests of Malabar was going on. But the authorities have not done anything to prevent it. There is protest when the Collector does it. I believe now that the Act

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will come before the House for renewal, I suppose the defects would be corrected and the Act will be enforced by the Government in a stricter way.

“ Then I shall refer to the Elementary Education Committee announced by the Government. It is a Committee long awaited. But I searched and scanned the personnel of the Committee very carefully to find some expert on the Committee and I was disappointed. I do not know of a single expert on elementary education on the Committee. It is a Committee of Experts with no expert on it. I take my hat to the Chairman of the Committee as a Financier and he would certainly adorn an enquiry committee on Banking or Insurance business. But so far as Education is concerned, I have my own doubts. As for the other members of the Committee, there are a number of headmasters. But we know what headmasters of high schools, primary schools are in India. They have not the tradition or the training or the reputation of Headmasters of Public Schools of Eton or of Harrow in England. Compared to the Parulekar Committee that examined the Elementary Education Scheme of Rajaji this Committee is just an apology. I do not know whether it would be correct to demand that certain interests should be represented on an expert Committee, but there are difficulties in finding experts on elementary education in India. And elementary education is a very highly specialised subject in the field of education. In the absence of such experts, we should have accepted at least experienced men in the field and taken them on the Committee.

“ Nearly one-third of elementary schools in this country or at least in the Madras State, I believe, is owned and operated by Missionaries. They confine their activities mostly to elementary education and colleges. But I do not see any representative or headmaster of a mission school represented on this education committee. If that had been done, it would have been something.

“ Apart from one gentleman on the Committee who is a Principal of a Training College, I am afraid the rest of the Members of the Committee are innocent of any information regarding elementary education. They are not even headmasters of elementary schools. They are headmasters of secondary schools. As for the Director of Public Instruction, of course, when the State appoints a Committee, he should certainly be there as the Secretary of the Committee. Now, when we have a Committee of so-called experts with no expert on it, I am afraid that they will have to borrow and they may borrow liberally from the Parulekar Committee report. The Hon. Education Minister has told us more than once that the Scheme of Rajaji has not been scrapped, that it would come in for consideration again, etc. I have no objection. I should not object to that Scheme being reconsidered. There is no scheme without any good in it. There could be some good aspects in it. Nobody could taboo it, simply because it was not acceptable *in toto*. I certainly wish that the good aspects should be taken in, because elementary education is the very foundation of the whole structure

[Dr. K. B. Menon] [6th December 1954]

3-50
p.m.

of education. Because it is very important, I suggest that the Government should consider drafting the services of some experts, if not available in the Madras State, even from outside as they did last time. The recommendations of the Secondary Education Committee which, I suppose, the Government are implementing are in the right direction and there should be close co-ordination between elementary and secondary education, especially in view of the imminent changes in secondary education. I hope and request the Government to consider the subject very seriously again and see that the whole subject of elementary education is gone into very thoroughly and that it is not left to the unsatisfactory making of an unexpert Committee."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government, I owe a word of explanation for having had a Governor's Address at this time of the year. Under the Constitution, it was not compulsory to have a Governor's Address at the commencement of this session. Every year the Budget Session used to be the first session of the year. Therefore, under the Constitution, an Address by the Governor became necessary then. So much so, in February when we started the Budget Session last time, we had two major policy speeches here—one, the Governor's Address and the other, the Finance Minister's speech in presenting the Budget for the ensuing financial year. There were also two major discussions or debates, namely, this discussion on the Address of the Governor and the general discussion on the Budget. So, there was a certain amount of overlapping in respect of the Governor's speech and the Finance Minister's speech, and so also in respect of the discussions on the floor of this House. So, we thought it would be better to start the session in December, to have the Governor's Address then and continue the same session to consider the Budget proposals also in February-March. In these circumstances, the first session of the year will be some time later circumstances, the first session of the year will be sometime later when the Governor will be again addressing the Assembly. There is another advantage also in adopting this course. We are just now formulating proposals for the Budget for the next financial year. If there is a discussion now in the Assembly with regard to various matters relating to the entire field of administration, it will help the Government also in evolving their proposals for the Budget. Therefore, we thought that it would be advantageous to have the Governor's Address now.

" Incidentally, I want to refer to one other matter, namely, the practice of Leaders of Parties giving their opinions about the Governor's speech immediately after it is delivered. I do realize the temptation that will arise naturally. Especially, when we are surrounded by ten or fifteen important Press Reporters and when we are made to understand that our opinion on the Governor's Address is being eagerly awaited by the newspaper-reading public, naturally the temptation is too much, and we say something about it. But, I am afraid it is, in a sense, slighting this Assembly. After all, an Address has been delivered to the Members of the Legislature and it will come up specifically for discussion before

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the Assembly. Under these circumstance is it necessary to rush to the Press and make known to the public our own views about that? It is not as if the Members or the Leaders of Parties are prohibited from doing that. But I would like them to think about this. I am just placing before them a point of view."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. May I request the Chair to tell us the practice obtaining in the British Parliament on the Queen's Speech? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This practice is not a breach of privilege at all."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" On Queen Elizabeth's Address Mr. Attlee gave his opinion even before the discussion took place on the floor of the Parliament."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What I have said is that it is not a breach of privilege."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not putting it on the ground of breach of privilege. I shall put it on the ground of propriety and also on the ground whether it would not be better if hon. Members become aware of our views for the first time on floor of this House instead of being preinformed through the Press. After all, there is an immediate opportunity provided to hon. Members for the purpose. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam quotes Mr. Attlee. He wants to be in good company there. (Laughter.) Apart from that, it is not necessary that we should follow everything that Mr. Attlee or Mr. Churchill does. We can have our own practice. Therefore, I would place this suggestion for what it is worth before this House. It is not compulsory that everyone should refrain from making Press statements. I have said that even before. But I am placing this suggestion even before the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam whether his views would not be better appreciated if they come through this Assembly instead of through the Press. It is only as a passing reference that I am making this suggestion."

" Coming to the various points made during the discussion, the general attack to-day was led by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He varied the usual practice to a certain extent and led the attack instead of finalising the attack. As I was listening to his very able speech, I should say, I was reminded of the definition of 'dust' given by a very great thinker. 'Dust' is matter out of place. That matter may be very valuable and very precious also. But, still, if it is out of place, it is considered to be dust. So also the points that are made may be very valuable and very thought-provoking also. But, still, if they are out of place, they become a little bit irrelevant. I am repeating again my own view that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has chosen the wrong forum altogether. I have always held that he would have made a very great impression if he had been in the Parliament. But he cannot make amends for that by making here speeches which should be made only in Parliament."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ We are also vitally concerned with them.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am at a disadvantage in answering his points. Unless I also indulge in the same irrelevancies, it would not be possible for me to effectively answer the various points raised by him. But still, I have to make an attempt because I cannot leave out all the matters or points referred to by him entirely by saying that these are not matters concerning this Legislature or this State Government. I shall try to make it as relevant as possible as far as my observations are concerned.

“ Firstly, he referred to the Prime Minister's visit to China. We are all happy about it. I had also the privilege of hearing from the Prime Minister himself his reactions to his visit to China. He is very greatly impressed by what is going on in China. [Chairman (Sri P. G. Karuthiruman) in the Chair.]

“ He thinks we should draw a great lesson from what the people of China are doing to-day to build up their country. That was a backward country and still continues to be a backward country. But every attempt is being made to build up the prosperity of the country. Therefore, the Prime Minister thinks that we should try our best to draw lessons from the Chinese history in those respects which are applicable to our country. At the same time, he has given out his own mind about how our own people should behave in our country, especially with reference to the Communist Party as such. He has stated how the policies of the Communist Party in this country are out of date, anti-Indian and anti-progressive. He has stated this after seeing how the Communists are behaving with reference to their own country in China. Unless our Communist friends also learn a lesson from how the Chinese people are behaving towards their own country, there is no use of trying to say ‘ See China; see Russia.’ ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I am afraid the Hon. the Finance Minister is taking undue advantage of the position that he is the final speaker concluding the debate, and is trying to bring in questions which were not raised in the debate at all. He would remember that this morning when I referred to the visit of Prime Minister Nehru to China, my only purpose was to show that that visit had helped to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two ancient peoples, and nothing else. With regard to other questions, if he wants us to enter into a controversy, he must certainly allot a particular time when he will give the opponent also an opportunity to demolish his arguments. Without that, it is very unfair, I would like to say, on his part to make such remarks as he has been making.”

4 p. m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, these opportunities we always get. After all, he need not think that this is my final speech or this is the final opportunity for him to speak on the floor of the House. We will get ever so many other opportunities. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition will also get many more opportunities in future. Since he referred to China

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and also to the visit of the Prime Minister to China, certainly we should try to draw a lesson from his visit and see how we can improve ourselves and how we can follow the Chinese example, and build and develop our own country. In that respect, we should not take only one aspect. We have to take into account the various aspects arising out of the Prime Minister's visit to China. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition after referring to the subject need not and should not say that I ought not to refer to the other aspects of the same subject. There are other aspects involved in the matter. Therefore, I would like that hon. the Leader of the Opposition to ponder over the other aspects as well if he thinks that there is something in them and if he thinks that there is some points in the other aspects also to make a change of attitude, I don't say change of principle as that can't be done, with regard to the very many problems facing the State. It is only from this standpoint I wish the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to consider the other aspects. It is not as if I want to condemn the Communist Party. It is quite unnecessary for me to do that as it stands self-condemned to-day. It is not my intention to repeat it. I am only trying to see whether this aspect could not be emphasised for the benefit of the hon. Leader of the Opposition and to the Members belonging to his party. I only try to utilise this occasion to appeal to them to have a change of attitude. If only they could have that change of attitude, I have absolutely no doubt their co-operation will be quite welcome in the development of this country. But as long as they continue in the same old rut, I am afraid we will have to go in different directions and it will not lead to the quick building and development of our country. After all, what is most needed to-day is the co-operative, joint effort by everybody in this country. Unless we pull in the same direction, our energies are likely to be wasted. That is why I am making the appeal to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. It is not in the old style of condemning the Communist Party. I am going to give up that attitude as it has become unnecessary. From this point of view also, I would appeal to the hon. Members sitting just opposite to me to ponder over these things.

“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the foreign policy of the country. Though it is quite irrelevant, I wish to **make** a reference to it as he has referred to it. It is not as if we want to align ourselves or be tacked on to the chariot wheels of this country or that country. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, our independent attitude leads to an independent economic policy also. Of course, we cannot have an independent foreign policy and quite a different policy in the economic sphere. I appeal to hon. Members to give up that obsession, viz., that we are pro-American, pro-British, pro-capitalist, pro-this or pro-that. We are now interested in the building up of our country. In that effort, the co-operation of all hon. Members should be made available and there should be no pulling in different directions and wastage of energy. This is all that I wish to say on this subject and there is nothing more for me to say. I hope the statement made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will be endorsed by his party as far as the foreign

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policy is concerned and that he would not be pulled up for what he has said as he was pulled up before for certain other statement which he made.

“ Coming to the various points, the first point to which I wish to refer is planning. On the various aspects mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in this regard, I am in complete agreement. He need not think that simply because those remarks come from the Leader of the Opposition, I, as the Leader of the House, would oppose them. I do agree that as far as planning is concerned, it has got to be done in a democratic way. That is the great experiment we are doing. Planning has usually been done only in totalitarian countries. In those countries, not only planning is centralised but even the execution of the plans has been centralised. But the experiment that we are conducting in this country is completely different and we are adopting different methods altogether. We hope and trust that our method of planning would be a great success and it would be a lesson for other countries also. Therefore, we are interested in planning and planning rightly. Not only that. We are also interested in executing our plans in a proper manner. Therefore, any suggestion whether it may come from the Communist Party or the Praja Socialist Party or the Dravidian Party or any other is always quite welcome. The suggestions and opinion expressed by the hon. Members on the floor of the House will certainly be taken into consideration while formulating the Second Five-Year Plan. Sir, in that connection the hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested that we should have a full-dress debate on planning alone for two or three days. I am prepared to consider that request, but I am afraid it may not be possible to have the debate during this sitting. But, when we meet early in February we may have a few days allotted for this purpose. I would certainly welcome the very valuable suggestions which the hon. Members would be able to make at that time on this matter. It is not as if the Second Five-Year Plan has already been finalized. Even the approach to this Plan is still in the melting pot. So, it is not too late to consult anybody. The suggestions that the hon. Members will be able to make in this regard during the debate in February will be considered and we may be able to adopt those suggestions to the extent possible.

“ As far as the present Five-Year Plan is concerned, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was very critical about the plans and the execution of it. We ourselves are not quite satisfied with its implementation or results. But, taking into consideration the difficult circumstances in which we are placed, we honestly believe that we have done the best under the given circumstances. The hon. Leader of the Opposition cannot concede that, because it is against his policy. Leave that alone. We are satisfied that we have made some progress at least, in all the directions. If only people analyse the picture of India four years ago and the picture of India of to-day, I have absolutely no doubt every honest critic will agree that some progress has been made in all sectors even

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though sufficient progress may not have been made in certain sectors, but that was inevitable as far as the implementation of the programme is concerned. As far as the Plan is concerned, I do agree that during the first three years we have not been progressing satisfactorily. But, during the fourth year we have made better progress and it is my hope that during the final year we will be able to reach the targets fixed under the plan. That too is only my hope and it all depends on the co-operation which will be available from this House. To reach the targets fixed, we must have the necessary resources. Unless those resources are made available and we are assured of those resources, it will be very difficult to reach the target in all the sectors. When we consider the next budget proposals, I am sure we will take into account the various aspects and arrive at a satisfactory decision and conclusion so that at the end of the fifth year of the Plan we will be able to reach the targets fixed at least in the major sectors. That should be our ambition and in the realisation of that ambition, I hope the co-operation of the House will be fully available to the Government.

“ With regard to the various other aspects also, especially with regard to unemployment, with regard to rural indebtedness, we must think seriously if we want to promote the prosperity of our country. We must think about satisfying the basic needs of the villagers, making these villages centres of constructive activity and efficient production. Unless we are able to do it, howevermuch we may plan, howevermuch we may legislate, howevermuch we may pass orders, they will all be completely ineffective. So all our efforts should be turned towards that one end, namely, meeting the basic needs of the villagers, not only meeting their basic needs but making those villages centres of constructive activity and efficient production. In drawing up the Second Five-Year plan, this will have to be borne in mind. As far as I am concerned I feel every village should have a proper and protected water-supply scheme. To-day this is lacking in a majority of villages. Therefore this should be given the first priority. Next, every village should have an elementary school wherein our boys and girls could get education at least up to the primary stage. Then, every village should be connected to the nearest trunk road. These three things, I feel, are the barest minimum which should be provided for every village in our State. If only we have these targets for the Second Five-Year Plan and achieve them, we will be able to say that we have done something to the village folk.

“ Sir, meeting these basic needs even, will be a stupendous task. We must be able to find the necessary resources that may be required to meet these basic requirements. We cannot say the villagers need not have protected water-supply, they do not need education or that they have no need for road communications. These are the very basic requirements of our villages and whatever money that may be required for providing those requirements, we should be able to find out. Unless we do these things, there is no question of our reaching the villagers, of planning for the villagers. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to think on those lines and

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suggest ways and means of implementing these schemes and also put before the Assembly other ideas with regard to planning at the village level. That would be a very useful thing.

“ Sir, when we say that the villages should be made centres of constructive activity and efficient production, the question of land becomes very prominent and very important. I agree that unless this problem of land is properly solved, we will not be able to solve the problems of the villages. That is why we attach the greatest importance to the land problem and because it is a big problem, it is also a difficult problem. Sir, it is very easy to say : ‘ Destroy the present structure.’ But unless we have a substitute structure in the place of the present structure, a structure that will be more effective and efficient, it would be foolish to destroy the present existing structure and say : ‘ Let us go into wilderness ’. After all it may be easy to acquire these lands by expropriatory laws, or we will pay compensation later on and acquire them from the big mirasidars. But will this mere acquisition solve the problem? Will small holdings alone solve the problem? As I have expressed on another occasion, after all, the majority of the lands are held by small holders even to-day. Are they functioning properly, efficiently? They are not. Therefore, we must look for the disease somewhere else. It is not merely a question of distributing the lands, cutting of the lands into small bits and distributing those bits. How are we going to-day to make the agricultural industry more effective and efficient? That is the problem that is facing the country. In this connexion comes also the question of the capital necessary for making agriculture efficient and productive, capital required for carrying agricultural operations every year. Unfortunately we find the agriculturists have to depend upon private credit and we know how it operates. That is why in spite of the fact that we have had good seasons in some years, in spite of the fact that we have increased agricultural production, rural indebtedness has in no way decreased. If anything, it goes on increasing, as far as the small ryots are concerned. I agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the indebtedness of the small ryots has not been lessened. Now the villagers depend entirely upon private credit, upon what they are able to get from the mirasidars, the village money-lender or whoever it is. Here and there, there are a few co-operative societies from which they get credit. Our first step should be to see that agriculturists are provided with sufficient credit facilities to carry on agricultural operations. The hon. Members of the House will be interested to know a committee was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to go into the system of rural credit and they have submitted a report. I even discussed this report with the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India when he was in Madras. I am hoping when that report is examined and given effect to, we would be able to do without private credit as far as the smaller agriculturists are concerned. Then there will be time enough to think what we should do with reference to the debts which have got to be paid by them. Till then we should not tinker with the problem. If we do, the position of the agriculturists will become more and more difficult. When

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you interfere with private contract, private credit, what happens is this. When there is greater risk the rate of interest increases according to the risks involved. The other conditions and restrictions put upon the debtor by the creditor becomes more and more severe. As long as the creditor feels he is taking a greater risk in giving money to the agriculturist, the conditions of contract will be more severe. Therefore, by tinkering with the problem, we will only be making the position of the agriculturists more difficult. Therefore in this sector also unless we are able to provide credit to the agriculturists, there is no use of tampering with the existing system. By doing so we will be making things more difficult for them.

“ In considering this problem which is difficult in itself, the other question arises. What should we do with the present Moratorium Act. It is expiring in February next. I have no doubt that this question is exercising the minds of all hon. Members; not only that, this question is exercising the mind of every thinking person in our country and in our State. In this connection, I have to explain the scope of the Act that we passed last year. When we passed the Moratorium Act last year, we had in mind having this Act only for a period of one year. During this period, we thought that litigation even with reference to the interpretation of the various sections of the Act, the interpretation as to the persons entitled to benefit under the Act should be minimised as far as possible. That is why we made the scope of the Act as wide as possible so that it may not be necessary to go to court to find out who is entitled to relief and to what sort of relief and all that. If the term of the Act is extended in its present form, I have absolutely no doubt that it will create greater difficulties, not only to the agriculturists but to society as a whole. Therefore, if we want to give relief to the people, we have to reconsider the whole thing. If we want to give relief, first we must make up our minds to whom we want to give that relief, not to all sorts of persons for whom relief is not necessary. We wanted to reduce litigation as far as possible and that was why greater and wider aspect was taken into consideration in framing that Act last year. Now if we want to give some sort of relief, and that too permanent relief, we must take into consideration the persons who are entitled to that relief, persons whom we have got to protect. We cannot give relief to all sorts of persons. We cannot give relief to a merchant who is doing a good deal of business. After all it might be said that people paying income-tax are exempt from this relief. Yes. When does a merchant pay income tax? He pays income-tax when he gets a profit. When his concern is a flourishing concern, a paying concern he will pay income-tax. He will be taking credit from other people and he will be interested in paying off his debts. But a merchant who incurs loss in his business, he does not pay income-tax. Therefore, he automatically becomes entitled to the relief under the Act. He is interested in not paying his debts even though he may have other assets. If we extend the moratorium in its present form, we will be giving relief to these sorts of persons also.

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4-20 P.m. " After all, there are big agriculturists and small agriculturists. There are also big mirasidars and if they incur debt, it could not be for any legitimate purpose because the income from their lands is enormous. If in spite of it, they have incurred debt, it should be for some other purpose and is it necessary to protect them also by legislation? (Voice from the Opposition Benches: 'No, no.') But as it is now, we have given them also protection. They should be eliminated and we all agree that it is only the small ryot who needs protection. If the small ryot has to be given protection, the question, who is a small ryot, will have to be thought of and defined. There is likely to be difference of opinion in this matter and it will depend upon the person who thinks about it. A person paying Rs. 250 as land revenue may also think that he is a small ryot. So also a person paying only Rs. 10 as land revenue will think that he is a small ryot. Therefore, this aspect of the matter has to be considered and we have to find out the category of persons among the agriculturists whom we want to safeguard. After having finalized that point, we will find out the best method of giving relief to such a person. Can we say hereafter he shall not be liable to pay his debt? Shall we say so? Or shall we say, he need not be bound by the contract he has already made? Shall we say that he need not pay interest entirely and it is enough if he pays only a portion of the interest and if we do that, we will only be getting into another great danger and we will have to interfere at every stage. That means that greater restrictions and more stringent conditions in regard to rate of interest will all come into the picture and it would make the position of the small agriculturists more difficult. A person who gives loan to an agriculturist in this category will think that the Legislature is likely to interfere and he is not likely to get back the amount according to the contract. Therefore, we should not create the impression that we are going to say that the contract in respect of even a small agriculturist need not be honoured and that will be creating difficulties to this class of people. Therefore, we should find out the method by which the contract will have to be honoured and at the same time relief to be given to this category of people. These are the things which are engaging the attention of the Government and a Committee has been appointed by the Congress Legislature Party to go into the whole question and assist the Government to arrive at a proper decision. It is not as if we do not care for the views of other parties. After all, they have expressed their opinions and they should not think that this Government would not take into consideration the various points of view expressed on the floor of this House. It is only to assist the Government in arriving at a certain conclusion, that this committee has been appointed and, I am sure, it will go into the entire aspect of the matter. (Interruption from the Opposition Benches.) It is a Committee of the Congress Legislature Party, and not a committee appointed by the Government, to advise the Congress Party as such. Of course, the Government will consider the

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advice tendered by the Committee. But the difficulty is, before we consider this aspect of the matter, the present Act, the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, is expiring in the first week of February 1955 and we will be meeting only in the first week of February next year. In this connexion, I may assure hon. Members that we have this in mind and we shall do everything necessary in this matter so that there will be no interregnum as far as this class of agriculturists are concerned. We will take the entire question into consideration and I may again assure hon. Members including the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that whatever necessary will be done. Since conclusions have not been reached and decisions have not been taken, I am not able to say anything more definite about this matter.

“ Sir, charges have been made that we have been playing with land reforms and we are not quite serious about it. It is far from the truth. I have already explained some of the problems involved in this question. We will have to be sure of the steps we are taking and that it will lead to better results without worsening the situation. That is the very difficulty. Hon. Members may be aware that a State-wide land census is being undertaken now. So much so, facts and figures relating to various classes of holdings and how the land is being enjoyed, would be available by February or March next year. After that report on land census, it is possible that, with the recommendations of various committees already appointed and which are going into the question even now, we will be able to take a decision very soon. It should be possible only then to bring a comprehensive legislation as far as the land problem is concerned. I do realize and I may assure hon. Members that the Government attach very great importance to this problem and they want to see a solution to it as early as possible. Mere impatience will not solve the problem, but may worsen it. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to have a little more patience. We are trying to see that this problem is solved as early as possible. Beyond that if I fix a target for these reforms to be implemented by February or March or April or June when certain problems could not be thought of and we are not able to do it, it may be said that there is a breach of promise. That is why I do not want to fix any target but I may assure hon. Members again that we are quite serious about it and we realize the importance of it and we are trying our best to find the best possible solution which would suit the needs of the State as a whole. After all, if we take the land problem, we will see that it varies from place to place and from district to district—why from district to district, even from taluk to taluk and from firka to firka. What is applicable to one area is not applicable to a neighbouring area. Therefore, it is not as if there is a ready-made solution which would apply to all the land problems existing in our State. That is the difficulty and that is why it is taking time and hon. Members should not go under the impression that

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we are trying to evade the issue altogether and we are not serious about it and we are delaying it with some ulterior purpose. After all, it is very easy to attribute motives but, I may assure hon. Members that there is no such thing in it and we would be considering a Bill to solve the land problem in our State as early as possible.

“ Then, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to the profits which are being made by the various big industries in this State while cottage industries are going to ruins. I am also very anxious that our cottage and small-scale industries should be properly developed. Not that I am a faddist in that respect, but that is the only way to give employment to millions of our people. After all, production is not an end in itself and it is only a means to an end. By the very process of production, if we create greater unemployment, we will not be solving any problem. We will be creating more difficult problems and that is why we attach very great importance to the development of cottage and small-scale industries and we want that what is very popularly known as ‘ Labour Intensive Schemes ’ should be made use of rather than making use of machines for the purpose of reducing human labour. After all, in our country it is not as if we are short of human power. We have abundant human power. It is necessary to make use of that human power to the greatest extent possible. In a country which is democratically governed, where totalitarian methods cannot be adopted, it is necessary to have widespread employment and that is the only . . . (Interruption from the hon. Member Sri P. Ramamurthi.) I know it hurts you a little. Let the hon. Member think of India and not be thinking of Russia always. He will then realize the importance of my observations . . . ”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I would like the Hon. Minister for Finance to realize that all the time we are thinking of this country and this country only. We are only thinking of the problem of unemployment in this country and the problem of economic regeneration of this country. It is only the Hon. the Minister for Finance that cannot think of us except in terms of ‘ thinking of Russia and China ’. We are thinking of this country and this country alone.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is the unfortunate position. If the position changes, I will be the happiest person.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. Minister is in a state of hallucination.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I wish I am in a state of hallucination and what I think of the Communist Party is wrong and I hope you will prove it by your actions rather than by your ‘ mere assurances ’.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to prove not to the Hon. the Minister for Finance but to our people and they will certainly accept it."

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—" We all very well know whom you think of as the people and what you mean by democracy and all those things. Whenever I say 'totalitarian', or whenever I say 'dictatorship', I do not see the reason why the hon. Member's conscience is pricked. I did not refer to him but I only referred to some other system of Government which exists somewhere else. What I was telling was that in a democratic set-up which we had accepted, it was necessary to provide employment for all the people. That is the only way of distributing prosperity to all the people. To the extent there is unemployment, there is concentration of wealth and to that extent there is social insecurity, and there is social unhappiness. Therefore, unemployment has to be got rid of and that should be got rid of as far our country is concerned. In view of the large human power available in our country, unemployment should be got rid of not by starting large-scale industries but by starting cottage and small-scale industries. It is only in this connexion that it becomes necessary to think of the other big industries which are existing in this country and how far they should be allowed to compete with the cottage and small-scale industries. Once we decide that we should give employment through cottage and small-scale industries—and that is the only way of doing it,—then the other question arises how far we can allow the big industries to compete with the cottage industries, and here comes the conflict of ideologies. Before we say that we are going to encourage cottage and small-scale industries to give employment to a large number of people, we have to take a decision on the point that without protection cottage and small-scale industries cannot compete with big industries. Therefore, it is necessary to think about these things and allocate the spheres of production for cottage industries, small-scale industries and big industries. After all, certain things cannot be produced by cottage industries and small-scale industries alone and it is necessary to have large-scale industries. It is necessary to have this allocation of the spheres of production for big-scale industries, small-scale industries and cottage industries. Unless this is done, even if we have allotted Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores for the development of cottage and small-scale industries, we will find that ultimately we have not promoted small-scale or cottage industries, and that is what we are realizing now. If we have made a mistake in the past, it does not mean that we should continue to make it. We should realize that we have made a mistake and we should try to rectify it. That is what we are attempting to do. (Interruption.) Now, we are going to fight for this position. I have absolutely no doubt that unless this is accepted, there is no question of solving the unemployment problem.

" With regard to big industries, particularly the tea industry, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition pointed to the huge profits that they are making. That is why we are bringing forward a

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Bill for taxing the tea industry in the agricultural sector. Till now only 40 per cent of the profits has been subject to taxation and the other 60 per cent has not been subject to any taxation. Now this 60 per cent of the profit will come under our purview under the Agricultural Income-tax Bill which we will be considering when we meet in February. We are glad that the industry is making good profits and we will be glad to get a share out of it.

“As far as labour amenities are concerned, it has now been accepted that certain minimum standard amenities will have to be provided in the tea plantations and the planters have agreed to implement this agreement within a period of five years. We are also giving inducements in our Bill to the planters for giving relief to estate labour by way of bonus and provision of other conveniences.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“For the information of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, I may tell him that the tea planters have not agreed to carry out the welfare programme that has been suggested under the Tea Plantation Act. I attended the Tripartite Conference held at Ooty. There was a lot of trouble and the tea planters did not agree to provide all amenities to labour. If the Hon. the Minister for Finance is able to persuade them to accept, then it is a different matter.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“If they do not accept, they will be made to accept it and I may assure the hon. Member about it. As far as we are concerned, we shall try our best not only to get money for the Government exchequer but we shall also try our best to see that labour is provided with proper amenities in the various estates.

“The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has been a little bit harsh and uncharitable in his remarks with regard to the labour policy of the Government. Of course, it pays him to make such remarks. He wants to be popular with his labour clients. He has got to say, that this Government are not standing by the labour and I do not want to deny him the pleasure of saying so. If he wants to make an appeal to his labour clientele that the policy pursued by the Government is against them, let him do so. But the people will realize who are their real friends, who is leading them in the right path and who is misleading them. We will have to leave it to their judgment and I am absolutely certain that all right-thinking persons will find that all along they are being misled by a certain type of labour leaders and that the Government have all along been trying to help the labour. It is because of their being misled in wrong paths that they have not been able to get their proper share and we will make all attempts to implement the various labour legislations and see that there is peace prevailing among labour as far as the big industries are concerned. Sir, certain persons are interested in creating discontent among labour. It is to their interest to exploit every situation to promote discontent among labour. That is the kind

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of attitude adopted by a section of the people. It is easy to say to the workers, "You should get a little more than what you are getting now." If such an attitude is adopted, it will only result in the creation of not only more and more discontent but also more and more confusion in the labour sector, and things will not be done properly. We have to waste our energies in all these matters so much so we are unable to pay our wholehearted attention in the direction in which all our energies have got to be directed."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I was bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Finance certain specific instances where the Government had failed to discharge their responsibilities to labour. If the Hon. the Minister for Finance is not in a position to answer the charges with reference to the specific instances, he may say, I am not in a position to answer them. But certainly it is not the way of answering my charges by innuendoes and by insinuations. I have made charges with regard to the closure of the tramways, with regard to the labour trouble in the Simpson's, etc. The labour unions in those companies are controlled by the Congress. In all these matters, if the Hon. Minister wants to answer, let him answer. I am not insisting that he should answer."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am prepared to answer every instance which he has brought forward. It is not as if there is no answer. It is his basic approach to labour problem about which I am complaining. Whatever is done is not sufficient. It is easy to say that much more should have been done, should be done. If that is the approach, then it is easy to find fault with any action of any Government. That is the fundamental approach that the Leader of the Opposition is making. Unfortunately, if there are any instances where the Government have failed to help labour, certainly, if any such charge is made and instances are brought forward, we will make amends, confess that we have made a mistake and rectify things. When their fundamental approach is wrong, it is impossible to find out what the real grievances are and what the imaginary grievances put forth for their own party purposes are. I would ask them to get rid of that mentality. If only the Communist Party approaches the problem from the standpoint that the interest of labour is paramount and not the party interest—if it is not their interest to foment discontent and exploit that discontent to party purposes—I have absolutely no doubt that we can sit together and discuss those things and do whatever is necessary easily. But when the approach of the Communist Party is for having more and more discontent, certainly whatever we have got to say is taken with a pinch of salt. I am saying this with regard to the labour problem that unless the attitude of the Communist Party is changed, unless they give up exploiting labour for their own purposes, it will be very difficult for us to find a solution for this problem. That is my view. (Sri P. Ramamurthi

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stood up in his seat.) The hon. the Leader of the Opposition cannot interrupt me like this and I have been very considerate to him."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. (Laughter.) I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to remember that in the Textile Tripartite Committee, there are unanimous recommendations by the Government, employers and the employees . . . Will the Government accept them? "

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—" The hon. Member starts with a point of order and says something else. This is a sample of their approach. Just as this is not a point of order, it is imaginary grievances they are talking of.

" Then, Sir, I wish to refer to the Lower Bhavani Project and the execution of that project. The hon. Member Sri Nallasivam remarked—I am sorry that he has taken up such an attitude—that there has been wholesale corruption in the execution of the project and especially from the Press report of his speech, some hon. Members may go with the impression that crores of money has been wasted there. I may tell hon. Members—I cannot help if Sri Nallasivam is obsessed with certain personal ideas—I can assure hon. Members that the Bhavani Project has been executed most economically. The Lower Bhavani Project is the one scheme which has not exceeded the original estimate; it is the one which has been completed within the time fixed; and it is the one scheme where both excavation of canals in various stages and the completion of the project have been fully co-ordinated. And now to come and say that crores of money have been wasted and that the money could have been saved is, I respectfully submit, an irresponsible statement, casting a slur on our able engineers and on their very good work for the State and the country. They have stood by the State and the country. He made certain allegations against certain officers and we made enquiries and found that they were baseless."

(The hon. Member Sri Nallasivam stood up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister has not yielded. The hon. Member will please resume his seat."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The allegations were made because of certain personal motives and these personal motives have come into play in making those charges on the floor of the House."

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—" Point of order, Sir. நேரடியாக நான் மந்திரியாரிடத்திலே இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு விண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்தேன். அது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளும் அது பற்றி ஒரு கேஸ் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, என்னக்கும் மந்திரியார் அவர்களுக்கும், மற்ற ஆபீஸ்களுக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஒரு வித விரோதமும் இருக்க முடியாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" இது point of order ஆகாது."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, something has been said about an hon. Member of the House. We do not know what the facts are. Therefore, when the Hon. the Finance Minister says that the hon. Member has made that statement out of personal motive, or malice or any such thing, particularly when such a statement is made on the floor of the House, it is absolutely essential to be fair both to the hon. Member and the House that the Hon. the Finance Minister places all the facts before us. Otherwise, we cannot know anything about them.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—“ Sir, the hon. Member knows it and I know it. It is not out of any personal feeling against him I make those remarks. Mr. Nallasivam and myself are very good friends. But I can assure the House that as far as the execution of the Lower Bhavani Project is concerned nothing wrong has taken place there. When I say this, it does not mean that nothing even to a small or negligible extent has gone wrong. But on the whole we are satisfied that the execution is quite efficient and quite above board. No money has been wasted in that project, as we have gone into that aspect also. Certain complaints were made that some cement bags were not properly used and that some buildings were not put up in certain places. All these things have been enquired into. Some other allegations were made that there had been double billing for the same work. We enquired into them also and found nothing wrong, except in one instance which is negligible. But to bring in a full scale charge that crores have been wasted in the Lower Bhavani Project does not do credit . . . ”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Sir, originally the Hon. the Finance Minister was saying that the hon. Member Sri Nallasivam has made an irresponsible statement and made it on personal motives. Now he concedes to a certain degree that there were small instances of irregularities. I want to know whether he is in order in deviating from his original statement.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—“ That complaint arose out of a certain incident which happened there into which we need not go now. I would request the hon. Member to leave it at that. I shall explain that to him personally and therefore, it is unnecessary to go into that here.

“ Not only the Lower Bhavani Project, but we are executing various other projects now. If such an impression should be created that there has been large-scale corruption in the Lower Bhavani Project area, it will not only lead to further possible corruption in that project but also in the execution of other projects as well. Therefore, I would request hon. Members that before making any such charge they must satisfy themselves that their charge is borne out by facts.

“ A charge has been made that crores of money have been wasted. If any expert engineer is asked to estimate the value of

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the work with reference to the Lower Bhavani Project and also the canal system, I have no doubt in my mind that everybody would come to the conclusion that nothing has been wasted there. So also in the execution of the various other projects. We are taking every care—I can assure the House of that—to see that every rupee we spend is properly utilized and that there is no waste as far as human endeavour is concerned. Therefore, we have to be thankful to our very able engineers who not only formulated the schemes, but also executed them in the most efficient manner. So much so, our engineers are in great demand in various other States. We should be glad and proud that we have lent a Chief Engineer to the Kosi Project (Sri Ekambaram). Not only to the Kosi Project, but there has been a great demand for our engineers from other States also. Because they have got very high reputation, they are in demand. Therefore, let us not by using a language here or by making statements here, create an impression that our engineers are not only inefficient, but that they are also corrupt. To create such an impression is completely wrong, altogether uncharitable and it does in no way do credit to us. I would request hon. Members to cast off that impression. (Interruption.) Inefficiency can be tolerated because that may be in the very nature of men, but corruption cannot be tolerated. Our engineers have been very efficient, they have been working very well and also well above board in every one of their actions. If we compare the various projects which we have executed in our State with the projects in various other parts of the country, I have no doubt that we will have every reason to feel proud of our engineers' achievements and what they will be able to achieve in the future.

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“ With reference to schemes for extension of electricity, there has been great demand for rural electricity supply. The Government of India have now come forward, apart from the funds provided under the Plan, with further assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 crores for rural electricity extension schemes. We are hoping that we shall be able to execute all the schemes so far sanctioned. That means that we will be executing within 15 or 16 months rural electricity extension schemes, incurring an expenditure of five to six crores of rupees including the additional aid of Rs. 3 crores granted by the Government of India. That would be a great step forward in the field of rural electricity supply. Our aim, as has been explained by the Governor, is to reach a target of 1,000 villages every year so far as supply of electricity to rural areas is concerned. We reached a target of 250 villages last year. The target will be 500 villages this year. Perhaps, it will be 600 villages next year. I am not quite sure about the figures, but it will be in this order. During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, it will be possible to have a target of 1,000 villages per year. For that purpose, we required electricity in bulk produced through the various schemes. Therefore, it becomes important to have other electricity schemes also executed. We are glad we have now come to an agreement with the Travancore-Cochin Government and we are taking up the Periar

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Hydro-electric Project immediately. That will go into production, perhaps, within three years. In addition to that, we have been pressing upon the Planning Commission and the Government of India the need to sanction the Kundah Scheme also. We are hoping that it will be sanctioned and included in the next Five-Year Plan. If we take it up and execute it, it should be possible to have sufficient power to meet the requirements of the next Five-Year Plan. But we are in difficulties sometimes because we have to depend mainly upon hydro-electric power. When monsoons fail and when drought conditions prevail, the production of electricity is cut down and, therefore, the supply also has to be cut down. We experienced that last year. If this difficulty is to be obviated, we have to have thermal support, and that is the immediate importance of the Neiveli Lignite Project. We are hoping that it would be possible to have a 200,000 K.W. producing thermal plant near the Neiveli mining area. When that plant is installed, our electric power production will be completely balanced at least for the next five or six years. But, of course, we will also have to plan for the future for increasing the production still further. So, in that field also, we have been making very good progress, and we may have the satisfaction that our engineers are doing very well and that they deserve our congratulations and compliments also on their good work.

“ Finally, I turn to the Local Development Works, the National Extension Service Scheme and the Community Projects which have got a very great bearing on the prosperity and the building up of our country. Through the National Extension Service Scheme we have now covered nearly one-fifth of the entire area of villages in our State. Our aim is to cover all the villages during the period of the next Five-Year Plan. Through this scheme, it is the intention of the Government to give every possible help to the agriculturist to produce more and to make him more efficient. It is also our aim to give greater help to the villagers and provide greater facilities for rural life, as a whole. That is the object of the National Extension Service Scheme. Hereafter, the National Extension Service Scheme is not going to be a temporary one whereby a temporary cadre of officers will be employed. On the other hand, it is going to be a permanent feature hereafter. Therefore, all the villagers will be able to get the help of the various officers of the various departments to make agriculture or the land more productive and also to meet the various requirements of village life. Apart from that, in areas where the National Extension Service Scheme is not implemented, we are now helping the people with Local Development Works. Complaint has been made that in various backward areas it is not possible to contribute the 25 per cent or 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme, which is compulsory. I would request the hon. Members to remember that it is not necessary to contribute only in the form of cash. It is enough if the people make their contribution in the form of labour. After all, in very backward areas

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which are dry and where people do not have employment throughout the year, will it not be possible to contribute in the form of labour, if not in the form of cash? It will be easier to give this contribution in the form of labour in all backward areas rather than in the forward areas where there is employment for the entire year and where, therefore, money alone has to be given. After all, that is the only way to meet the needs of all the villages. If we go on spoon-feeding the villagers from outside by collecting money in one place and spending it in another place, then the villagers will not have the satisfaction of working for their own salvation and benefit. That is why we attach some importance to this local contribution. From this point of view, it should not be very difficult for the villagers to give this contribution in the form of labour. Through the various Local Development Works which are being taken up in villages, it should be possible to meet the immediate requirements or some of the basic requirements of the villagers. That is why, as far as rural water-supply is concerned, we have reserved for that purpose 50 per cent of the money available for Local Development Works. We have also added to that amount another sum of Rs. 45 lakhs from our own resources. It should be possible to work the schemes with one crore of rupees during the current year. A similar amount of one crore of rupees will be made available for this purpose during the next year also. With these funds, it should be possible to make progress in the field of rural water-supply. But unless we are able to get local contributions, we will not be able to make as rapid progress as is necessary to cover all the villages within the next five years. In this respect, the Governor has appealed for the co-operation of the hon. Members in carrying out this very important task. On behalf of the Government, I also appeal to all the hon. Members to take a keen interest in this matter and to co-operate with the various officers to see that proper schemes are put forward and that the necessary contribution is given by the various villagers. The benefit of all these schemes will certainly go to the villagers. We are working these various schemes and although it may appear to our Communist friends that we are moving slowly, we are really making steady progress and that steady progress will have to be stepped up. With the co-operation of all the hon. Members, we are hoping to step up the pace of progress and let us hope that within the next five years we will be able to meet at least the basic requirements of our villagers. That will be our target and if we are able to reach that target, we will be more than satisfied and I am sure this House also will feel more than satisfied.

"I am really thankful to the various hon. Members who participated in the discussion on the Governor's Address. Once again, let me wish that the very valuable suggestions they have made during the discussion will be useful for the framing of the Budget for the next financial year. Consequently, when we discuss the Budget for the next year, perhaps there will be better

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atmosphere prevailing. Even the hon. the Leader of the Opposition may say then that we have been able to do something and that we have been benefited by the remarks of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition too.

“ Thank you, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ On a point of information, Sir. I would like the Hon. the Finance Minister, before we take the vote, to give me some information. He was very good enough, I should say, to point out that our approach to labour problems has been fundamentally wrong. I would just like to ask him a simple question. We have been connected with the labour movement not only now but for the last twenty years. Can the Hon. the Finance Minister point out a single case, ever since this Government came into office, of labour dispute with which we were connected, where an Industrial Court has found us to be in the wrong? Can he point out to us a single instance of this type? If he can do that, I shall be very much grateful to him and he will be also substantiating his remarks.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I shall pass it on to him later on.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Even now, can he not do that? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will now put the amendment of hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundram to the vote of the House. The question is— 5 p.m.

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regret to note that the Governor has not been properly advised by his Council of Ministers in regard to taking effective measures on the following matters :—

(a) fair prices for agricultural products;

(b) for reducing unemployment;

(c) protection against eviction, fair rent, pending comprehensive land reforms;

(d) to provide adequate credit facilities for peasants to save them from the clutches of the usurers;

(e) assignment of poramboke land to landless poor.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—41.

Sri A Ratnam.
 „ S. Swamprakasam.
 „ K. G. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ M. P. Subramaniam.
 „ T. Shunmugam.
 „ P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
 „ A. Govindaswamy Nayagar.

Sri A. K Hanumantharaya Gounder.
 „ A. Veloo.
 „ K. S. Lakshmiopathi Naicker.
 „ M. Naravana Kurup.
 Dr. K. B. Menon.
 Sri K. T. Sridharan.
 „ K. R. Nallasivam.

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Ayes—41—cont.

Sri S. T. Adityan.
 „ C. Kunhirama Kurup.
 „ M. Palaniyandi.
 „ M. Narayanan Nambiar.
 „ K. Moidu.
 „ C. Velukkan.
 „ P. Ramamurthi.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ M. Kalyanasundram.
 „ T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
 „ C. Kandasami.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ P. Jeevanandam.

Sri V. Madanagopal.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ S. Vadivelu.
 „ N. Sivaraj.
 „ A. K. Subbiah.
 „ K. V. Ramasamy.
 „ T. S. Ardhanari.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ N. K. Palanisami.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ R. Krishnan.

Noes—96.

The Hon. Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar.
 „ C. Subramaniam.
 „ A. B. Shetty.
 „ M. A. Manickavelu
 Naicker.

Sri K. Rajaram Naidu.
 „ C. Rajam Ramasami.
 „ V. C. Palaniswamy Gounder.
 „ V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ S. C. Virupakshayya.
 „ B. K. Nallaswami.
 „ M. K. Kempai Gounder.
 „ R. Kuppuswamy.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ S. R. Arumugam.
 „ P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
 „ S. Lakshmana Gounder.

The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajes-
 wara Sethupathi.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 „ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ T. P. Elumalai.
 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
 „ H. M. Jagannathan.
 „ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ M. P. Periasami.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.

The Hon. Sri B. Parameswara.
 „ S. S. Ramasamy Pada-
 yachi.

Sri V. S. Chinnaswamy Naidu.
 „ M. S. Munisami Pillay.
 „ A. Ayyanar.
 „ B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
 „ V. S. Sivaprakasam.
 „ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ Antony Peter,
 „ A. Ramasamy Thevar.
 „ R. M. Palaniappan.
 „ N. Rajagopal.
 „ M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai.
 „ C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ T. R. Varadan.
 „ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Sri S. Arumugam Pillai.
 „ G. Narayanaswami Naidu.
 „ M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.
 „ Mahamed Saliah Maracair.
 „ G. Vagheesam Pillai.
 „ V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.
 „ P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangai.
 „ M. Jagannathan.
 „ AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
 „ G. Govindan.
 „ K. Shanmugham.
 „ P. Chellathurai.
 „ R. Krishna-swami Naidu.
 „ R. V. Swaminathan.
 „ P. Urkavalan.
 „ V. Venugopalakrishnasamy.
 „ V. Arumugam.
 „ R. S. Arumugam.
 „ A. Vaikuntam.
 „ K. Ramasamy Doss.
 „ M. Chinnathambi Thevar.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ Manjaya Setty.
 „ S. N. Somayajulu.
 „ N. N. Suvarna.
 „ K. Venkatarama Gowda.
 „ Vaikunta Ballga.
 „ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
 „ K. H. Bomman.
 „ T. Ananta Pai.
 „ Somasundara Gounder.
 „ G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ M. Subramania Nayagar.
 „ V. R. Nagarajan.
 „ N. Gopala Menon.
 „ K. Aranganathan.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ M. Kattimuthu.
 „ A. Appu.
 „ S. Radhakrishnan.
 „ T. Manavalan.
 „ M. Muni Reddy.
 „ K. Uppi.
 „ C. Ahmed Kutty.
 „ Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.
 „ M. Chelayan.
 „ K. R. Viswanathan.
 „ V. Balakrishnan.
 „ Govindasamy Naidu.

*Neutral—Nil.**Ayes—41; Noes—96; Neutral—Nil.*

The amendment was lost.

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Amendment of Sri S. Ramalingam was by leave of the House, withdrawn. 5-10 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret that the Address does not deal with many pressing problems that require urgent attention of the Government such as—

(1) steps to relieve the growing unemployment in the State;

(2) economic conditions of the teachers, the Non-Gazetted Officers, the Industrial Labourers, the Agricultural Labourers, the pavement dwellers;

(3) the social injustice to the Scheduled Castes;

(4) the slum improvement schemes." " "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to find that the Address does not deal with the problems of livestock development in the State." " "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret that the Address does not deal with many pressing problems that require urgent attention nor does it deal adequately with some of the problems referred to therein." " "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to note that no mention is made about giving cultivable waste lands in the possession of the Government and the landlords to agriculturists and agricultural labourers who are prepared to cultivate the same." " "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to note that no mention is made about the following :—

(1) Medical College for Malabar;

(2) Extension of the Hospital Buildings in Kozhikode Government Hospital;

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(3) Distribution of waste lands to agriculturists and agricultural labourers;

(4) Development of the Malnad area on the West Coast;

(5) Irrigation Projects for Malabar.

(6) Extension of electricity to the rural parts of Malabar;

(7) Increase of unemployment in the State; and

(8) Re-opening of the factories closed down in Malabar.” ” ”

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regret to note that the Governor has not categorically assured that effective steps will be taken to extend the Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, with a view to bringing in comprehensive legislation for scaling down the rural indebtedness and for repayment in easy instalments without resorting to coercive proceedings.” ” ”

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது இந்த கடன் ஒத்திவைப்பு மசோதா காலவதியாவதற்கு முன்பு தான் கவனிப்பதாக உறுதி கூறியதின் பேரில் நான் இதை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope the House gives permission to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

“ With the permission of the House the amendment was withdrawn.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regret that the Address does not deal with the pressing problems of the agriculturists in the area served by Lower Bhavani Project and Mettur Canal System and the problems of ex-tappers in the State.” ” ”

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendment of Sri Gopalakrishnan is deemed to have been withdrawn as he is not in his place.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regret to note that no mention has been made about the distressing condition of the agriculturists in the State with regard to—

(1) irrigation by electricity;

(2) supply of manure and insecticide by Agriculture Department;

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(3) improvement of Minor Irrigation tanks;

(4) postponement of collection of Government loans due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in the southern districts." ' ' "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to note that the Council of Ministers of the Governor did not advise him on the following important problems :—

(1) the increase in the number of undetected murder cases in Malabar;

(2) the situation arising out of the closure of Adult Education centres in areas other than the N.E.S. and Community Project Blocks;

(3) failure to use the dependable water resources in Malabar for irrigation;

(4) the enormous increase in unemployment;

(5) (a) the inadequate facilities regarding medical aid to people in Malabar;

(b) the necessity of opening a cancer ward in the Kozhikode Government Hospital;

(c) the imperative necessity of opening a Medical College in Malabar;

(6) the undemocratic and callous nature adopted in opening single teacher schools in the State;

(7) failure of the Government to take suitable measures for leasing out arable waste lands belonging to Government and private landlords to landless poor;

(8) failure to encourage manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy a prominent cottage industry in Malabar;

(9) failure to implement the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests and Malabar Tenancy Acts in the interest of the people, industry and agriculture;

(10) failure in not raising the status and pay of elementary school teachers so as to spread elementary education fastly;

(11) failure to take steps to open Aaron Mills and to provide job for workers." ' ' "

The amendment was lost.

[6th December 1954]

The amendment of Sri K. P. Gopalan was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regret to note that no mention has been made about the following :—

(1) the conduct of the Government in harassing the ex-toddy tappers of Coimbatore while issuing licences and forcing the tappers to surrender the jaggery at a lower price than the existing one;

(2) the agrarian reform in the State which was promised many a time by the Government on the floor of the Assembly;

(3) the failure of the Government in including the Upper Bhavani Scheme in Coimbatore district under the Second Five-Year Plan;

(4) the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee, 1953;

(5) the reasons for not taking action against the mill owners who do not make the badali workers permanent in spite of their 10 to 15 years of service;

(6) the reasons for not fixing minimum wage for industrial workers either skilled or unskilled at Rs. 100;

(7) the reasons for not allotting the whole cess amount for the hand-loom weavers.” ” ”

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ Add at the end the following :—

“ but regrets the omission of any reference to the problems of unemployment and beggary in the State.” ” ”

The amendment was lost.

Sri S. T. Adityan demanded a poll.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the House has already measured the strength of the various parties. If the hon. Member wants another division, I have no objection to allow a division.”

HON. MEMBERS :—“ It will be an unnecessary waste of time.”

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ All right, Sir, let the ‘ noes ’ have it.”

6th December 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to note that the Governor had not made mention of the following :—

(1) the failure of the Government to take suitable steps to lease out punam cultivation lands from the landlords of Malabar to the peasants according to the provisions of the recently passed Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act;

(2) the failure of the Government in not giving the cultivable waste lands of Government and landlords to the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants in the State especially in Malabar;

(3) the failure of the Police Department in Malabar in conducting proper investigations and finding out evidences in so many alleged murder cases in Malabar." , , ,

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add at the end the following :—

" but regret to note that no mention has been made about the following :—

(1) the failure of the Government to fix fair price for the agricultural products like pepper, coconut, cashewnuts, etc., and to reduce the price of daily necessities of life;

(2) the failure of the Government to fix minimum wages to the agricultural labourers in the State;

(3) failure of the Government to take steps to reorganize the P.C.C. Societies on a sound footing and to find alternative jobs for the employees and staff of the societies on their retrenchment;

(4) failure of the Government to abolish multi-point sales tax and to introduce single point sales tax in its place; and

(5) failure of the Government to take over the Cinonur Estate in Anjarakkandy, North Malabar as it is the one Estate of the kind in our country capable of earning dollars and increasing the nation's wealth." , , ,

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add the following at the end :—

" but regret that sufficient consideration is not given in the Address for the crying issues of the day, namely, unemployment and agriculture." , , ,

The amendment was lost.

[6th December 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have put all the amendments to the vote of the House. Now I am going to put the main motion moved by the hon. Member Sri P. Selvaraj to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st December 1954.' "

The motion was put and carried.

(Hon. Members were seen leaving their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. I have not yet adjourned the House. The House is adjourned to tomorrow till 11 a.m."

The House then adjourned.

